"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

" THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT "
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 81— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1925 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:— NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 6).

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
10th „	RAZMAK‡	—	10,000
11th „	NALDERA		15,997
18th „	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,433
2nd May	DELHA	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th „	RANPURA		16,100
16th „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd „	CHINA		7,952
30th „	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th „	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,911
20th „	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th „	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,911
18th „	RANPURA		16.100
25th „	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th „	DELHA	MANTUA *	10,902
15th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd „	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th „	MOREA		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second „ —	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
16th April	DUMANA	8,427
30th „	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	...
28th „	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th „	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
14th April	SOUDAN	6,690	CATHAY.
17th „	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
24th „	JEYPORE*	5,318	
28th „	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th „	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
2nd May	NAGPORE	5,283	
26th „	DELTA	8,097	MALOJA
4th June.	LAHORE	5,282	
9th „	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA
15th „	ALIPORE	5,273	
23rd „	SOUDAN	6696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

† Cargo vessel only, proceeds Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

4th April	CHAKLA	—	Karachi via Kathiawar,
6th „	VITA	—	Karachi via Kathiawar.
8th „	BARJORA	—	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
10th „	VARSOVA	—	Busreh via Karachi.
15th „	KARAGOLA	—	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Fai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 907.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	... Rs.	1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	... Rs.	59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Mutra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

MARRIAGE DOWRY POLICY

The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters. GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH, and REFUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH 4 PER CENT. INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM. Profits added if parent and child survive policy term. Descriptive pamphlet upon application.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

You have a duty to your Dependents. PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Established 1908.)
67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MODERN TAILORING
MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS
AND WORKMANSHIP.
REDUCE
the cost of your clothings. Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping us a post card, with latest designs and estimates.
Phone 24008
KAZI & Co.,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Opp: Mongini, Ld.,
Churchgate St., : : : BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED YOU TO READ CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN, 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3/-. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
A

WANTED.—A cultured HINDU COMPANION. Must know Sanskrit and Indian Music. Apply stating salary to Box No. 730, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23022

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EX CAPTAIN R.A.M.C. Scotsman. Age 34, willing to act as attendant to invalid proceeding to England (or in any other capacity), in return for passage. Also willing to act as guide. Apply Box No. 727, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B M967

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C M883

TO LET—(1) BUNGLOW at Matharan, called the "Ever Green," also (2) FLATS at Hornby Villard near open Sea, next to Maharaja Scindia's Bunglow, one drawing and 3 bed rooms, kitchen, godown, garage. Rent Rs. 150/ to 235/- for Parsis, Europeans and Japanese and also (3) Motor garages for Rs. 30/ at Gowalia Tank Road. Apply Mrs. BHARUCHA, Mehru Manor, Hughes Road.
C R938

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Maharati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; [illegible]LS & COMPANY, Typewriter Exp[illegible] Petit Institute, Hornby [illegible]ephone No. 21223.
WS

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

"JOT this down." At our Auction Rooms, every Thursday we hold a Bonafide Sale. Here you can clear all your surplus furniture, articles of every description, including consignments, and convert them into cash. We pay you on Friday. Why not avail this unique service? No warehouse charges and modest terms. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, 87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 23018

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A complete COTTON BALING PRESS. Write with full particulars and terms to Tilak Ram Row Bakhsh, P. O. Lehragoga, Patiala State, Punjab.
N R974

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED.—SHARES of the Indian Newspaper Co., ("Bombay Chronicle"). Apply with offers, Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

ONE up-to-date ELECTRIC FLOUR MILL for Sale in good locality. Apply Box No. 725, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G M965

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
M R977

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

[illegible] NOTICES.

[illegible]ION

[illegible]RETURN
[illegible] Internie[illegible]s will be [illegible]over 50 [illegible]olidays, [illegible]exhibited

[illegible]SON,
[illegible]anager.
22976

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 10th, 11th and 13th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

By Order.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st April 1925.
C23019

WANTED.

A WORKSHOP SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 200-10-250 for the Ahmedabad Municipality. Preference will be given to one holding First Class Mechanical Engineer's Diploma with the experience of a Motor Mechanic. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1925.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 31st March, 1925.
23025

CHEAP TICKETS FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS.

CONCESSION TICKETS at a fare and one-third for first and second class, and at a fare and half for Inter class passengers for double journey will be issued to passengers travelling for distances over 50 miles from 9th to 12th April, 1925, available for completion of return journey up to midnight of 15th April, 1925.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTERSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 28-3-1925. 22987

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE.

SUBURBAN PASSENGERS are requested to examine Suburban Sheet Time Tables at stations. With effect from Monday, April 6th, the timings of certain Up and Down trains between the hours of 8 and 11 will be slightly revised.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1925. 23023

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the materials of the three sheds erected by the Development Department at Kolekalyan on South side of Military Road near its junction with the Central Salsette Railway subject to the following condrtions:—

1. That the tender should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the receipt of the Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme of Rs. 500 to be paid as deposit.
2. That the balance of the purchase price shall be paid so soon as the acceptance of the offer is communicated to the successful tenderer failing which the deposit amount will be forfeited to the Development Department and the right will be sold to any other person without further reference to the said successful tenderer.
3. That the sheds should be removed within 2 months of the acceptance of the offer by the Development Department failing which the materials will be forfeited to the Department.
4. That the tender will be accepted subject to the approval of the Director of Development.
5. That the Director does not bind himself to accept any of the tenders nor to assign any reasons for not accepting them.
6. The form of tender can be obtained from the undersigned.
7. The tender should reach this office not later than 13th April, 1925.

(Sd.) E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
Land Manager.
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay, 31st March 1925. 23096

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT of INDIA

POST OFFICE

CASH CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-8-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS

A RETURN OF 6 PER CENT COMPOUND INTEREST

FREE of INCOME-TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR

At gradually increasing rates from 4½ per cent.

Maximum holding 10,000 Rupees.

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

and set aside a regular sum every month.

Particulars obtainable at any Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E 1163 1256
24-3-25 31-3-25

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of MULJI SAVA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kamathipura, without the Fort. Deceased.

VIRJI PUNJA of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, Poibavdi, outside the Fort, duly constituted attorney of Bai Umibai, widow of Mulji Sava the deceased, residing at Luni in Cutch State....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 20th day of March, 1925.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
23024

LOOK! LOOK!
KESARI'S
'LODHRA FOR LADIES'
Troubles and Disorders
Ask your Chemist or
KESARI KUTEERAM
Indian Chemists and Druggists
Esplanade MADRAS.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property situate at Palli Road, opposite Turner Road, Bandra.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., attorneys for Mr. Sorabjee Pallonjee, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th day of April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the West side of Palli Road in Bandra in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District now known as the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra admeasuring 2,277 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less together with the bungalow standing thereon and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabjee Lilauwalla, on or towards the South by a passage or footpath, on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Ardeshir Sorabjee Lilauwalla and partly by the property of Abdur Rehman Makba and on or towards the West by a passage or footpath and beyond that the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and which said premises along with the land and premises to the East thereof now belonging to the said Abdur Rehman Makba bear agricultural Survey No. 177, Pot No. 4, No. 179, Pot No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, No. 226, Pot No. 4 and No. 227, Pot Nos. 9, 10 and 11 (except the said agricultural Survey No. 227 Pot No. 11) bear Non-agricultural Survey No. 230.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., attorneys for the vendor at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), near the baling Machine at Champa Galli, Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market by order of Messrs. N. F. Nowroji and on account and at the risk of Memon Haji Sale Mahomed Haji Rahimtoola of Sadaria Bazar.

17 Bales each 100 Jotas 45" x 11 yards Dhotees. "Kamal Chhan." Cypher No. 4511 manufactured by the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., and 6 Bales each 120 Jotas 43" x 10 yards manufactured by the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Cypher No. 3431.

25 per cent. deposit to be paid at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24827.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BORIVLI.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 147 of 1925.
HARILAL MOHANLAL a Firm ... Plaintiffs,
Vs.
B. N. TANG, Esq. and others ... Defendants.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Harilal Girdharlal, the Receiver appointed herein and in pursuance of the power of sale given to him by the High Court of Bombay by a decree dated 10th day of February, 1925, will sell the undermentioned Immoveable Property by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th April, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of unsurveyed land or ground of permanent Khoti tenure whereof the Khot is Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy situate at Borivli in the Thana District, in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 1500 square yards or thereabouts which land being Khoti has not yet been surveyed under the Records of Right Act together with the Messuage tenements or buildings Bungalows Chawls or structures now standing thereon or which are in course of construction thereon which may hereafter be erected thereon bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Road, on or towards the South by the property of H. L. Cowlee, on or towards the East by the Property of Purshottam Kuverji and on or towards the West by the property of Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy and which premise are at present in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Solicitors of the Plaintiffs at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAON BACK ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Manilal and Kher, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Dr. Nilkanth A. Purandare M.D., and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 9th April, 1924, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Sumatibai, wife of Kakubhai Ranchheddas, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax Land or Ground now redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate on the East side of Girgaum Back Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 354-8/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 296, New No. 2010 old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 5/7491 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6518 Street No. 73-75 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Nathu Mulji, on or towards the East by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff but now to Kashinath Dinanath Shroff and on or towards the West by the Girgaum Back Road.

For further particular and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Manilal and Kher, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 53, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 3RD AND 4TH STREET AND CENTRE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Bai Valibai widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Parmanand Chaturbhuj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jusub Haji Latif and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage deed dated the 31st August 1923 and made between Jusub Haji Latif of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable property, having roads on three sides.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon situate at Kamatipura 3rd and 4th Street and Centre Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 5957 and Cadastral Survey No 101 and 102 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 1237, Street No. 101 Kamatipura 3rd Street and E Ward No. 1389 Street No. 92 Kamatipura 4th Street and bounded on the North by Kamatipura 4th Street, on the South by Kamatipura 3rd Street, on the East by Kamatipura Centre Road and on the West by the properties of Yenkah Kamati and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort (above Messrs Hoare & Co), or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES, ETC., AT DOUGALL ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Amrut" Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, the very valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture by the best known makers, rich dining table and chairs, full sized sideboards, dinner wagons, marble top tables, ice chest, attractive silver, glass, crockery and platedware by well-known makers, cottage piano, specially made leather-lined chesterfield suites, tapestry lined drawing room suites, silver show cases, table ornaments, brass and chinaware, large office tables, ladies' writing desks, best seasoned wood almyrahs, dressing tables and chests, single and double iron and wooden bedsteads, dinner service meatsafes, Remington typewriter, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. W. Peitch.
Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK—a Superb Chadwick Drama

"I AM THE MAN"

6 parts—featuring America's Greatest Actor

LIONEL BARRYMORE

AND

SEENA OWEN

A tale of Interesting Mystery and High-class Society Life Circumstantial evidence puts a young actress in a very awkward position with a charge of murder, and the real murderer chuckling over her plight. See the

GORGEOUS CABARAT AND DANCING SCENES

The programme includes the International News. To-night 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

TWO MORE DAYS

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

ENTRANCE FEE ONLY TWO ANNAS.

INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL & ART EXHIBITION

"CONGRESS HOUSE" BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE, Girgaum Back Road.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS AND MUSICAL CONCERTS

by FAMOUS MUSICIANS AND DAILY PATTANI BAND.

Extended till 5th April 1925.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY 4th & 5th APRIL 1925

ENTRANCE FEE 2 AS.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

MAHATMAJI'S OPERATION

Amin's Splendid Iceberg & floral Decorations.
Phadke's Art Exhibition, The Khadi Shop,
Mungekar's Art Exhibition, & booths of Indian goods.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 4th April at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the bank concerned:—
1 case containing stocks and dies (3 sets) without pipe cutter and with extra dies.

By order of office concerned:—
42 boxes soap powder.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY THE 5TH APRIL, 1925.

To-morrow SUNDAY the 5th April 1925 at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Drummore" Ridge Road Malabar Hill the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, by Mappin and Webb, rich crockery and glassware, old China, a sweet-toned oakwood cottage piano, valuable grandfather's clock, iron safe on stand rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room suites, a large gramophone on stand, valuable oil paintings oleographs, valuable pictures, revolving top writing table, China and Japanese vases, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

Property of another gentleman.—
One 15-20 H.P. five seater four cylinder "Fiat" motor car.
One 15-20 H.P. five seater four cylinder "Humbu" motor car.
One 12 H.P. "Charron" Landaulette motor car with new tyres in perfect running order.

BENNETT & CO.

TO A SHORT SEASON ONLY
SANDHURST ROAD & BHENDIBAZAR Jn.

JAPANESE CARNIVAL

(Combined with)

JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS

WITH

FULL ENERGY! FULL STRENGTH !!

15—EUROPEAN NEW ARTISTS—51

Original

30—TALENTED ARTISTS—30

Europeans, Japanese, American Cow Boys, Philipines & GREAT INDIAN TROUP.
CARNIVAL, FROM—5 P.M. DAILY
ALL FOR FUN ! FUNN FOR ALL
Entrance—ANNA ONE.
SIDE SHOWS EXTRA
CIRCUS—AT 9-30 P.M. DAILY
Tickets. Rs. 3/6-, 2/4/-, 1/2/-, & /9/-
DON'T FAIL TO SEE

DANCING SCHOOL

OF

GREAT SERBIAN TROUP

AND

SENSATIONAL ACT.

— FLYING DEVIL — 4

4 QUITE A NEW NOVELTY.

Pr. I. Arakichi, Bisakichi. PROPRIETORS. } A. K. PAUL General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE

THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-DAY 4, 6, 8 & 10

FLORENCE VIDOR

IN

"ALICE ADAMS"

A faithful adaptation of Booth Tarkinton's most successful book. It relates the story of a pleasure-starved daughter and her search for romance and happiness.

"FELIX STRIKES IT RICH"

AND

PATHE GAZETTE

GOOD FRIDAY GOOD FRIDAY

APRIL 10th

"THE WANDERING JEW."

Featuring England's Greatest Actor

MATHESON LANG

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 (Including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

WELLINGTON

To-Night and this week a roaringly funny

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

Comedy Drama in 7 parts

"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"

featuring an all-star cast, including

MADGE BELLAMY—JAMES KIRKWOOD ROSEMARY THEBY And ZASU PITTS

The laughter-provoking story of a Bank Director who wanted to die, but whom nobody was willing to shoot. The Coroner turned the whole house into a veritable Bedlam—a mad house let loose.

The Programme includes the International News. To-Night 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

IMPERIAL

Continues
for one week more
Kohinoor's most artistic and historical film

"VEER KUNAL"

Daily four shows at:—
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Extra shows at:—
Saturday, Sunday and Good Friday the 10th April at 3-30 P. M.

A VIRGIN

FOR THE WHOLE LIFE.

A true picture of the

PRINCESS OF CUTCH

DEVI TODI.

Shri Krishna Film Co's.

KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

COMMENCING TO-DAY

AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

Rates and Time as Usual.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD

By special demand
High School students we have decided to show one week more

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"ROBIN HOOD."

A stupendous drama in 11 Reels and was liked by the Bombay Public.

Time:—5, 7, 9, and 11 O'clock daily. Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

Popular prices.

NEXT WEEK NEXT SATURDAY
THREE MUSKETEERS
starring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

Saturday, 4th April 1925 at 8-30 p. m.
NAND-KUMAR
Sunday, 5th April 1925 at 3 p. m. (Noon)
VIDYAHARAN

Manager.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

The announcement of the visit of Tom Edwards to Bombay calls back many memories of English music halls. The writer happened to drop in at the London Coliseum one afternoon towards the end of the last year and well remembers the performance given by the famous ventriloquist. The Coliseum matinee audience is unlike any other in the world composed as it is of a class of people who do not usually patronise variety theatres and it is not at any time wildly enthusiastic or hilarious. It was amusing to see the crowd gradually unbending when the cheeky cross talk of "Curley" (Mr. Edwards life-like automaton) and his master were in full swing, but it was the sheer humanity of his business with the baby that filled the huge auditorium with shrieks of joyous unrestrained laughter. Mr. Tom Edwards is far less stereotyped in his methods than any other exponent of his difficult art. His fund of ready wit and sparkling repertoire seems inexhaustible with the result that he can be seen again and again without any suspicion of boredom.

Mr. Edwards company will open at the Excelsor Theatre next Saturday at 9-30 p.m.

DAILY EXCELSIOR CHANGES.

As during the past week, so also during the succeeding week, there will be daily changes at the Excelsior Theatre pending a visit from Mr. Tom Edwards and his company at the end of the week. The full repertoire is as follows:—

To-day (Saturday).—"The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," one of the finest films ever produced.
Sunday.—Charlie Chaplin's "The Pilgrim."
Monday.—Mary Pickford in "Dady Long-legs."
Tuesday.—"Romeo and Juliet."
Wednesday.—"The Loves of Pharaoh."
Thursday.—"Trouble."
Friday.—"The Three Musketeers."

The timings for these films, all of which are star productions which have been shown in India before, will be found advertised.

EMPIRE.

"THE TEMPLE OF VENUS."

The title of the film at the Empire, "The Temple of Venus," suggests the kind of film it is—a film which will probably be a very popular one. It is a vivid story of youth and romance—one which lavishly pictures the bizarre and exquisite fetes which blase New York Society girls' stage to stir their fagged minds and pictures the quiet beauties of Santa Cruz, an island in the Pacific and not the Bombay suburb. The film will present to the audience something new in the way of bathing dresses—not too much of them either. And there are some wonderful Parisian gowns—not so very much more of them. The New York night life scenes reel off the gay White Way and the hectic cabaret life, and the scenes off the Pacific coast act as a soothing antidote. It is this balancing of feverish living and calm beauty of Parisian gowns and simple frocks, that contributes to make "The Temple of Venus" a novel and captivating production. "The Temple of Venus" seems to be just the sort of film for the hot weather.

EMPRESS.

A FILM OF NAPOLEON.

A film of the days of Napoleon is being shown at the Empress. "Passions of the Great," it is called. It may be described as a dramaticised historical event, but the historical aspect of the production simply serves as a peg upon which to hang a heart-stirring story of passion and hate. The immensity of several of the scenes has seldom been rivalled in the productions of any country.

These scenes, however, are subordinate to the passionate story which runs through the whole production. They serve as a background to the development of a plot which does not depend for its appeal on the spectacular staging of great events, although these naturally form part of the general unfolding of the drama which throbs its way through "Passions of the Great."

The ducal house of Valois, descendants of Louis XVI., viewed the accession of Napoleon, "a mere commoner" with horror. The old Duke, enthusiastically aided by Helen, his daughter, plotted to wrest the throne of France from the usurper. Helen allowed nothing to stand in the way of her achievement, and her passionate pursuit of a great ambition provides the material for the production.

PATHE.

Alice Adams made her debut at the Pathe Theatre on Saturday where it will remain for one week. The picture has all the ingredients of sound constructions, interesting story, faithful portrayal and good acting. The first part offers the theme of a man who plugged away at the same job for twenty-five years on a small salary. While he slept his companions were toiling upwards. His old associates who are now "the new rich" despise him because he cannot keep pace financially with them. This consequently causes eruptions in the family. His daughter, Alice does her best to keep the pace of the family. She never complains against her fate and tries to keep an appearance of wealth and popularity. Only after heart-breaking experiences does she regain her position. A fine piece of acting to see how she carried on these pretenses without being detected. A young bachelor friend took an interest in her because she was interesting and different. Alice keeps up her appearance by colouring all the hideous facts with her beautiful fancies. One of the many humourous and human interests touches on the occasion when the Adams have invited Arthur Russel, Alice's rich young beau, to dinner. For the event the old father is made to dress for dinner in spite of the evening being warm. Florence Vidor depicts every day home life with all its realities.

WELLINGTON.

The management of the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) present to-night and this week an excruciatingly funny Universal-Jewel Drama "The Secrets of the Night" (7 parts) featuring such well-known and popular stars as Madge Bellamy, James Kirkwood, Rosemary Theby, Zasu Pitts. The Drama is a funny satire on the American way of investigating a murder incident, and there is a roaring and laughter provoking tussle between the Coroner, the policemen and the C. I. D. men to arrest the supposed murderer. After many hilarious incidents and after the whole house has been turned into a veritable Bedlam by the Coroner, the supposed murdered man is seen quite alive, hale and laughing!

WEST END.

"I Am The Man" which begins to-night at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) offers Lionel Barrymore one of the greatest acting parts of his career, and it may be noted in passing that he takes full advantage of the opportunity offered. Lionel Barrymore has long been considered one of the best actors not only of the screen but of the stage as well, and he proves his claim to the title of "America's Greatest Actor" by his work in "I Am The Man." A strong supporting cast helps to make this production one of the most interesting pictures in some time, and it will prove one of the year's most successful photoplays. Among those who do excellent work are Seena Owen, Gaston Glass, Flora le Breton and Lionel Barrymore. "I Am The Man" is a story of a strong man who has always had his own way, gratify his every wish and who can get what he wanted.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE
of 26 years' fame all over the world.
Letter No. of the firm:—33727.

To,
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J.P. RAY Bros.,
Dept. No 5 Benares City.

Dear Sirs,
Many thanks for your very kind card No. 30,396.

Your specific was used by me for 3 months in 1917 and practically effected a complete cure. Age—28. The case was, I may say, one of incipient consumption.

Kindly send me the paper in question and oblige. I should like to have a copy of it in English, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Canarese language.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and thanking you once again for all your kindness. With kindest regards.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
Prof. RAMANA SARASWATI,
M.A., F.R.R.A., W.S.I., etc. etc.;
Honorary Principal,
Saraswati Pertn.
Hariharpur;
(MYSORE STATE.)

2-3-1919.

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.
(6)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 4s.
Dr. L. ECLERC Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N. W. 5, London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
CHAIRMAN—L. LAJPAT RAI

The most up-to-date and popular Life Office in India.

HAS ACHIEVED RECORD SUCCESS

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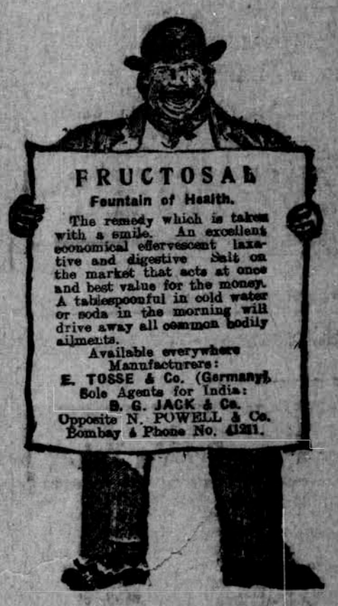
No Vexatious Restrictions.
Liberal and Sympathetic Treatment.

Apply for terms to:—

Pt. K. SANTANAM,
Managing Director.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
MESSRS. S. A. MALVI & Co.,
KHADIA, AHMEDABAD.



FRUCTOSAL
Fountain of Health.

The remedy which is taken with a smile. An excellent economical effervescent laxative and digestive Salt on the market that acts at once and best value for the money. A tablespoonful in cold water or soda in the morning will drive away all common bodily ailments.

Available everywhere
Manufacturers:
E. TOSSE & Co. (Germany).
Sole Agents for India:
B. G. JACK & Co.
Opposite N. POWELL & Co.
Bombay 4 Phone No. 4121.

Good for the Hair JABAKUSUM And the Brain too

GOVERNMENT MAIL MOTOR SERVICE.

Daily service of mail cars and lorries from Rawalpindi to Murree and Kashmir, single seats supplied at moderate charges. Touring cars on order. Luggage cleared and despatched promptly. The largest and most reliable service in India. For full particulars see Indian Bradshaw Postal Guide and Railway Timetables or write, wire or 'phone us at Rawalpindi. Telephone: No. 213; Telegrams: "Kashmail."

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 12 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Lakshmi Dutt's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS
for our world-renowned

'TIC-TAK' (Regd.)
wall clocks; The perfect Time-Keeper and approved Universally. The best DECORATIVE WALL CLOCK.
Price Rupees Three only.
PETER WATCH Co.,
P. B. 27, MADRAS.

A Quick Return To Lost Power.
Ananga Probha Yakuti
ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajarasa infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.
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M STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ORDWAR, II, JUMA MUSJID.
IK MEMON STREET.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 3.

Razmak, Miller, London
Vigo, Scales, Hull.

DEPARTURES.

April 4.

Garmula, Fenn, Calcutta.
British Fern, Pipes, Mahomerah.
Dongola, Cooper, London.

LOADING.

April 3.

Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Razmak for London.

S S Razmak:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Razmak, 4033 tons, Captain E Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and 90 passengers.

S S Vigo:—The J F Company's steamer Vigo, 3243 tons, Captain H Scales, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Garmula: The B I S N Company's steamer Garmula, 3234 tons, Captain T G P Fenn, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S British Fern:—The S W Company's steamer British Fern, 3389 tons, Captain H C Pipes, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain C P Cooper, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, April 3.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

8hed.

1 Werdenfels 3852 tons, P Gulf, 5/4, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Naldera, 8856, London, 11/4, M M & Co.
3 Cape Ortegal, 3,136, NF. NF, S S N Co.
4 Ct. Genoa, 3965, Antwerp, 9/4 K N and Co.
7 Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe N F. N Y K.
9 Dongola 4279, London, 404, M M & Co.
6 Circassia, 4327, Glasgow, 8/4, Graham Trading Co.
12 Bratten Castle, 4154 Karachi 8/4, F F C & Co Ltd.
12 North Cornwall, 2.660, Phi' 10/4, J J and Co.
14 Kalunga 2925, Hull 5/4 J F & Co. d
15 Modasa 5566, London, 2/4 M M & Co.
17 Turkistan, 3,178, Mar. 28/3, M M and Co
Schiedijk, 4,435, Colombo, 9/4, E D Sassoon and Co.
Genova, 4207, Genova, 15/4, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, 6/4, M M & Co.
1 Cleopatra, 2,532. Genoa 6/4, Graham T Co.
1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
5 Capodimonte 3544, Genoa, 10/4 L Triestino.
6 Nagono Maru 2,281, Tuticorin, 12/4, N I Kaisha.
12 & 13 Tannenfels, 1745, Karachi, 7/4, L Edwards Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Akita Maru, 2347 Japan, 5/4 N Y K.
C & R Panghis 3192, Dunkirk, 8/4 T M & Co.
D & E Honolulu Maru, 3,541, Japan 11/4, O S Kaisha.
F Nethergate, 3197, Antwerp, N F, T M & Co.
G Skuld, 649, Bankok, N F F F C & Co.
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., boindia S N Co.
N Bahadur 2936 Calcutta, 7/4, T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind, due about 10th April Agent P & O S N Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about [illegible] May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore, due about 6th April, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbryne due about 9th April, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 20th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Teneriffa due about 18th April, Agent G T Co.
Vinstra due about 18th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 5th April, Agent L Edward.
Stermfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.
Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isarco due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rydal Hall due about 5th April, Agent
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 7th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Asuka Maru due about 10th April, Agent N Y K.
Argun Maru due about 10th April Agent O S K.
Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.
Tenpalsan Maru due about 6th April, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Nazapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

April 2.

S S Panaghis for Dunkirk:—200 tons manganese ore F Ratanshaw and Co; 750 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 607 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Capodimonte for Marseilles:—157 cwt turmeric E Virjee and Co; 110 bales cotton Amersey Damodar.

S S Capodimonte for Barcelona—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—160 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co; 400 tons old iron M Taijbhoy 103 bales cotton waste G S Kearney; 550 bales cotton Khimjee Visram and Co.

S S Ischia for Marseilles:—2300 cwt groundnut seed K M Nathoo.

S S Ischia for Naples:—5000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—9 bales wool D Kundanmall; 52 bales cotton waste V A Save; 26 bales cotton fly V A Save; 40 bales wool Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 93 bales wool K Rekhabdas 19 bales wool S Gambhirchand; 39 bales wool Shamji Mal; 35 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co; 35 cwt oil cake sediment N V Velmahomed; 225 cwt barley R J Davar; 600 cwt wheat sweepings R J Davar; 120 cwt gram R J Davar; 75 cwt middlings R J Davar; 21 bales wool David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 9 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 232 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Circassia for Philadelphia:—508 casks wet salted goat skins Briskey Co.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—2000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd. 104 cwt teelseed S H Joshi and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—4 cwt dry casings Ad Meyer; 16 cwt wet casings Ad Meyer; 3,000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for New York—5 bales woollen carpets and rugs Fleming Shaw and Co Ltd: 12 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Turkistan for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram and Co; 165 bales cotton Arjan Khimjee and Co; 330 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Razmak for Marseilles:—2 cases essential oil W J Burrows.

S S Nethergate for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton H Nensey and Co; 600 tons managanese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Nethergate for Ghent:—275 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—275 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 440 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton B Meyer and Co; 5000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 60 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S City of Genova for Antwerp:—481 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton fly C Peraj and Co.

S S City of Genova for Ghent:—125 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S City of Manchester for Dunkirk:—440 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Naldera for London:—225 cwt myrabolams G Jethanand; 5 bales goat skins tanned A Abdoola and Co. 1 bale sheep skin tanned A Abdoola and Co; 150 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 210 cwt Indian chutney Framji Nowroji; 92 cases bristles; W H Brady and Co Ltd; 8 bales Persian lamb skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 1 bale woollen carpets and rugs Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 21 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 1 bale 1 case cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Tannenfels for Rotterdam:—7 bales cowhides H M Halim and Co.

S S Ameland for Barcelona:—4000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co; 100 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Ameland for Ghent:—330 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Ameland for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 97 casks wet salted goat skins H M Edwards & Co.

S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—2 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros; 100 cwt mustard seed J Dayall; 165 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 815 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 165 bales cotton H Nensey and Co; 10 bales cowhides H M Halim and Co.

S S Tirreno for Ghent:—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tirreno for Antwerp:—275 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Totteri Maru for Hongkong:—15½ cwt Ivory Hooseinbhoy and Co; 300 bales cotton yarn T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Totteri Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Totteri Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Totteri Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Totteri Maru for Nagasaki:—95 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Akita Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Hongkong:—60 cwt gum olibanum M H Dehdashti.

IMPORT.

April 2.

S S City of Poona from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—From Liverpool—17 bales paper; 50 bales old newspaper; 34 bales wool tops; 28 bales cotton tents; 10 cases cotton tents; 165 cases cottons; 41 bales cottons; 65 bales cotton yarn; 92 cases cotton yarn; 441 cases cotton piecegoods; 292 bales cotton piecegoods; 150 kegs paint; 46 drums paint. 28 barrels tallow; 30 casks tallow; 704 cases china clay; 12 casks files; 21 cases files; 85 cases biscuits; 100 cases glycerine; 50 cases glue; 40 cases colour; 60 cases carbonate of ammonia; 59 cases cigarettes; 44 cases art silk yarn; 28 cases screws. 34 cases household soap; 150 cases common soap; 801 boxes common soap; 168 boxes tinplates; 50 sk cases galvd ridging; 283 sk cases glass bottles; 5 sk cases copper sheets; 24 bundles copper sheets; 12178 bundles galvd sheets; 20 crates galvd sheets; 21 crates earthenware jars; 82 bars steel; 119 bundles steel; 1216 bundles hoops; 500 bundles black sheets; 25 bundles earthenware; 288 traps and pans; 70 drums oil; 284 drums caustic soda; 20 bags stag wool; 60 kegs anilino salt.

From Port Said:—20 cases brandy.

S S Clan Macbride from Manchester Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd—From Manchester:—1 case vegetable grease; 51 barrels lubricating oil; 5 bales cotton tents; 75 bales old newspaper; 7 bales cotton goods; 39 cases cotton goods; 37 cases art silk and cotton goods; 628 cases cotton piecegoods; 158 bales cotton piecegoods; 155 bales cotton yarn; 304 cases cotton yarn; 706 cases cottons. 231 bales cotton; 20 trusses paper; 38 cases art silk and cottons; 39 cases lead plates; 41 cases household soap; 25 casks brass wire; 15 casks colour; 5 packages colour; 42 d/bags oxide of iron; 60 barrels tallow; 117 pieces iron bars; 9 bundles iron bars; 750 bundles galvd sheets; 3005 bundles hoops.

From Glasgow:—233 bales old newspaper; 98 bales paper. 5 bales cotton yarn; 91 bales cotton piecegoods; 125 cases cotton piecegoods; 233 cases cottons; 15 cases gum; 601 cases whisky; 30 cases tinned fish; 61 kegs white zinc; 20 kegs hydro sulphite of soda; 90 kegs paint; 50 drums oil; 300 drums sanitary fluid; 2 drums textile finishing malt extract; 207 d/bags washers; 45 bundles sleepers; 52 bundles steel bars; 58 pieces steel bars. 6000 fire bricks; 124 steel tyres; 871 pipes; 700 stoneware jars.

From Liverpool:—10 barrels mineral lubricating oil; 20 cases sauce; 50 cases screws; 67 cases enamelled plates and basins; 115 cases toilet soap; 665 cases common soap; 500 boxes common soap; 800 boxes tinplates; 9 bales paper; 4 bales cotton piecegoods; 17 cases cotton piecegoods; 10 drums varnish. 62 drums bleaching powder; 40 casks tiles; 50 sk cases tiles; 100 sk cases sodawater bottles; 50 sk cases galvd ridging; 30 sk cases galvd sheets; 5739 bundles galvd sheets; 2009 bundles hoops; 125 bundles earthenware pipes; 47 packages pans; 50 bundles rice bowls; 400 pipes; 20 casks salammoniac; 34 casks china clay; 20 casks soda ash. 1539 plates hard spelter; 20 d/bags iron washers.

S S Pilsna from Trieste Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co—From Trieste:—10 cases buttons; 26 cases cotton goods; 22 cases enamelled vessels; 2732 cases glass bangles; 173 cases safety matches; 47 cases petroleum cookers; 48 cases fez caps; 50 cases coral glass sticks; 30 cases glass rings; 107 cases lamps. 15 cases glass beads; 62 cases iron chains; 25 cases nickel silver; 102 cases soap; 37 cases imit jewellery; 100 pieces wheels and axles; 1937 pieces spruce planks; 528 bales paper. 175 barrels pumice stones; 100 flasks quicksilver; 270 drums calcium carbide; 3750 d/bags sugar; 20 packages hurricane lanterns; 255 bundles hurricane lanterns.

From Venice:—20 cases buttons; 240 cases silk yarn; 238 cases glass beads; 38 cases tissues. 12 bales tissues; 20 bales cotton carpets.

From Brindisi:—10 casks citric acid; 50 casks tartaric acid; 100 bags almonds.

From Bari:—1026 bags almonds.

From Scio:—600 bags almonds; 65 cases gum mastic.

From Aden:—198 packages gum incense; 1 case specie; 63 bundles gum.

S S Buccinum from Tarakan Agents Graham's Trading Co Ltd—From Tarakan:—4446.63 tons liquid fuel in bulk; 65 gallons kerosene oil. 21 drums lubricating oil.

MR. S. S. IYENGAR AT MANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, April 2.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, with Mr. Hosakoppa Krishnarao reached Mangalore on Tuesday evening and had a crowded programme. Yesterday they visited the Flood Relief Depot at Arkul as also the Municipal Schools. They were very much impressed with the exemplary work done especially at the National Girls' School, of which Mrs. Manoramabai, B. A. is the Principal. Mr. Iyengar remarked that Kadrey Ashram was a real nucleus of the soundest type of national educational Institution. Inter-dining and the rule that students should cook their own food were wholesome rules that avoided difficulties that threaten such national institutions elsewhere. Union between educated workers and masses was completed there. He congratulated Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao, for having set up a great example in real work of construction.

Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar left for Madras.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

COMMITTEE LEAVES CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee concluded its labours in Calcutta to-day. The members leave for Rangoon to-morrow.

Mr. S. H. Goode, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Local Self-Government, in his evidence to-day stated that a tax on pilgrims resorting to *melas* or other places of pilgrimage had recently been proposed, to be realised by means of a surcharge on railway or steamer tickets. If further suitable methods of local taxation could be suggested, it was most desirable to make them available to the local authorities. In the witness's opinion, no reform in local administration was more urgently necessary than to secure impartial and uniform assessment. The witness justified the grant-in-aid system.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce in a written statement stated that the Chamber did not recommend a direct tax in any shape. For the poorer classes, poll tax and capitation tax were more objectionable sine and duties on matches.—A. P.

than salt tax, excise duty on cotton, kero-

SURAT NOTES.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, April 2.

Last Monday (30th March) Surat witnessed the outbreak of a big fire causing damage to the extent of rupees two or three lacs. The cause of the fire is not yet known. Various rumours are current in the city. Messrs. Mulla and Khandubhai Narotambhai Desai have been very heavily damaged. Their goods were not insured. The Coronation Rice Mill has been reduced to ashes. Its goods were, however, insured. The fire broke out on Monday noon in a godown belonging Mr. Bhabha, a timber merchant on the Station Road. Terrible wind considerably helped to fan the fire, the fire advanced rapidly and could be brought under control only afer a strenuous labour of four hours. Mr. A. M. MacMillan, the Collector of Surat rendered splendid service at the nick of time. Dr. Dixit the president of the municipality and Drs. Mehta and Ghia and other members of the Municipality also rushed to the spot and did their best in helping to bring the fire under control.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. K. K. Desai, pleader, has filed a suit against the Surat City Municipality and the Secretary of State in Council as *pro forma* defendent for permanently restraining the Corporation from considering a grant of Rs. 20,000 applied for by the Surat Rastriya Kelvani Mandal and giving over the same sum to it on various grounds of facts and figures. The District Judge has granted temporary injunction and issued notices. The matter will come up for hearing on the 4th instant.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

A CONFERENCE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, April 2.

In persuance of the promise which the Law Member made in the Legislative Council in connection with Mr. Satyamurti's Bill to amend the President's Salary Act (providing that the President should not engage himself in any other remunerative work) a Conference was held, to-day, to discuss the question. The Law Member, the President of the Council, the leader of the Opposition, the Chief Minister and a few other members were present. It is understood that the Conference generally agreed that there ought to be a Convention established and that no legislative action was desirable. It was also agreed that the President's salary should be fixed sufficiently high so that he might be able to observe the conditions strictly and that in order to secure a continuity of the tenure and to prevent the suspicion of a possible partiality a pension should be provided if the President continues to hold office for seven years. On the latter point, no immediate action was recommended but the opinion of the public and the members of the Council was to be ascertained.—A.P.

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COMMERCIAL.

AMRICAN COTTON MARKET.

A. NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT.

March 5th, 1925.

Cotton: Notwithstanding the increas- disposition on the part of speculative s to take profits, offerings have been readily absorbed that only minor reces- s have interrupted the advancing ten- cy of the market, dominating influences g the continuances of an urgent spot and throughout the South, at a steadi- advancing basis, the lack of adequate s in Texas and Oklahoma and the ter outlook of the dry-goods trade. n additional bullish feature has been appointment, by the Secretary of iculture, of a special committee charg- with an investigation of the New York k with the object of deciding if there y justification for the allegations re- y made to the effect that much of the n is of shorter staple than that le- tenderable on contract. The consen- f opinion is that the allegations are nded and, should this be confirmed committee, active competition for tock is not unlikely to occur with a tant increase in old crop premiums. his possibility, we think, can be ally attributed the recent extensive fers of short hedges from old to new positions and also the considerable nd for near months by trade interests. spite the prolonged drought in the t-west, distant months have been re- ly depressed, not only by the trans- f short hedges previously alluded to, also by speculative selling on the y that it is still possible for abundant in the drought area to change the k materially. The result of these tions has been that whereas the dis- months were recently selling at a pre- over the near positions, they are now discount of $1.00 to $3.00 a bale. A er widening of differences will depend y on whether exports and domestic mption continue on a large scale, also on the weather news. Concern- the possibilities attached to exports domestic consumption during the ce of this season, present indications hat both will exceed last year's figures the same period and that, in conse- ce, there will be a growing scarcity of racts until such time as the situation lieved by the new crop movement.

ffee: European buying of the later ions, the strength of the primary mar- and an improvement in the demand spot coffee have been the principal s of the advancing tendency of prices g the past week. Sentiment became r reactionary on Tuesday following prediction by the Secretary of the U. hamber of Commerce that as long as present high price of coffee is main- d, domestic consumption may be ex- d to decline. Our advices from os are to the effect that the crop is ppointing and may not exceed 8 1/2 on bags. Spot holders are more con- t and there is an absence of selling ure. We think that purchases on the nt months on setbacks will prove table.

ugar: The greatly increased activity he raw sugar market in the early part he week under review resulted in a ked improvement in the demand for re- l. Latterly a reactionary tendency has loped, inspired by the belief that ers and distributors have filled their irements for the time being. Although anticipating an immediate advance, look for higher prices later in the sea- and continue to advise buying on reces- s.

he Chicago Market: The recent sharp nce weakened the technical position of at with the result that yesterday a g movement, precipitated by weak- in foreign markets, uncovered stop- orders and caused a sharp decline. h new crop prospects far from favour- and with the possibility of a considera- increase in export demand in the near re, we continue to think that the mar- will work higher. The decline in Corn largely in sympathy with Wheat. advance in hog prices should result in siderably increased feeding and we ur purchases of corn on setbacks.

NORDON'S WIRE.

BOMBAY, April 3.

The following cable is received from ers. A. Norden & Bro. Co., of New k:—

"Rain west considered insufficient. Speculative new crop demand increasing. Prefer sales on strength."

GOLD.

London, Apr. 1.

Of the £ 80000 gold arrived this week m South Africa has been taken up by Continent and Trade.

London, Apr. 2.

Mocatta's Silver Report says that there s early recovery chiefly due to China ying. Subsequent sales by that quarter ther depressed market and undertone is very strong. Continent has been more seller than a buyer whilst India is show- little interest except in covering some e sales. In absence of demand for ship- nt premium on ready silver has gradu- y decreased. Tendency of market is un- cided. Some further decline seems pos- le but China seems less anxious to sell lower level.

RUBBER.

London, Apr. 2.

Para Up River Fine, Spot M/J 18 3/4

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Apr. 3/4

Tone:—Very irregular. Good business

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Apr. 2.

Cardiff to Bombay 14.

Pair Rio Cocoa (No. 7 quality) 20 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 658.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 718.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 703.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208¼.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 3/4

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.77 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 92.08.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs 94.10.
London—Rome Liras 116.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was dull.

London, Apr. 2.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 7/8 dull.
Bar Gold £4-6-6 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 7/16 quiet.

London, Apr. 3

Rentes 3 per cent. 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence. 31 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th instant.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 3. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/8
Fcs. Demand.	645
American Dollars	282
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	..
Singapore	158 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Apr. 2.

Exchange on Lndon in Paris	9349
—Do—in Germany	2006 3/4
—Do—in Italy	11630

Exchange on Continental Centres—Middle Quotations.—

Stockholm	1773
Christiania	3021
Amsterdam	1199
Switzerland	2478

New York. Apr. 2.

Demand Bills 47725

DISCOUNTS.

London, Apr. 2.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

Bombay, April 3.

3 months 4 5/8 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 6 per cent.
1 month 5 3/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5¼ per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Apr. 2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £ 88 5/8 +1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 1/2 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 102+1/8
Conversion Loan £ 77 1/16 —13/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 104 3/4 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 7/8 plus 1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, April 3.

Sovereigns ready 13-11-6.
Sovereigns forward 13-13-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-14.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-14-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22-0-6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-11.

London, April 2.

Bar gold ready s. 86/6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 3.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104-2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.

TONE OF MARKET—
The market was quiet but steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, April 3.

The market closed quiet with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

The Imperial Bank 1400, India Bank 72, Central 23/12, Eastern Bank 87.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 435, Apollo 15, Bombay Cotton 487/8, Bombay Dyeing 1095, Century 567/8, Central India 538/12, Colaba Land 131/4, Coorla 150, Crescent 237/8, Currim 470, Dawn 670 xd, Edward Sassoon 140, E D Sassoon 1/6, Elphinstone 31/4, Fazulbhoy 965, Finlay 765, Globe 46/4, Gokak 108/12, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 372/8, Jamshed Mfg 115, Kasturchand 137/8, Khatau 115, Kiachand 6/2, Kohinoor 1250, Lakshmee Cotton 4950, Madh Scindia 52/8, Madhowji 367/8, Manockji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 120, New Great 330, New City 275, Pabaney 348/12, Pearls 563/12, Phoenix 532/8, Simplex 205, Swan 1090, Swadeshi 620, Tata Mills 165, Standard 1550, Vishnu Cotton 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 480, Alcock 170, B Burma 317/8, B Burma 78/12, Bt Purma Pet 4/13, B Tramway 102/8, Bombay Steam 80, Bundi Cement 9, Katni ord 51/4, Katni def 140, New India Insurance 13/8, Shivvajpure 53/8, Tata Iron ord 17/8, Tata Iron def 60, Tata Hydro 988/12, Tata Power ord 395, Tata Power pref 510 n, Scindia Steam 6/7.

SHARES

London, Apr. 2.

Hongkong Bank	£138
Chartered Bank	£ 20 3/4 Ex
National Bank	£ 46 1/2 Ex
P. and O. ...	£ 11.
Eastern Bank	£ 6 5/8

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 3

Apollo Mill	15	Morarji Goculdas	2700
Elphinstone	30	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	11	Laxmi Cotton	4900
Alliance Cotton	70	Vishnoo Cotton	1840
Indian Dy.& Mfg	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	6-12
E. D. Sassoon	1-6	Sassoon Silk	537-8
Indian Woln Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	450	Sholapur	10500
Kiiachand	5-12	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	137-8	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	390
Khatau Mill	117-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	115	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	800	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill prof.	190	Emperor	420
David	—	New India	13-8
Dawn Mill	695	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
New Cityex-Divi	360	Great Indin	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-7
Premier	75	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	70	Port Canning	95
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28
Bombay Indstl	25	„ Uganda	57
Birla	17	„ Burma New	78-12
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-13
Madhaorao Scin-	55	Tata Oil	13
Manockji Petit	2700		

London, Apr. 2.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion £ 128,700,000 Inc. £ 100,000
Public Deposits £ 17,800,000 Inc. 2,300,000
Other Deposits £ 118,500,000 Inc. 12,600,000
Govt. Securities £ 85000000 Inc. £ 8100000
Other Securities £ 27,200,000 Inc. 3200000
The Bank Reserve is 19.9 per cent of the Liabilities.

Silver ready d. 31/7.
Silver forward d. 31/6.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China bought forward. China was a seller at higher rate. Market undecided and may easily move either way.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 3.

Ready:—21-14-3

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Chitor	21-14-0	21-14-6		21-14-6
Visak	22-0-0	22-0-6		22-0-6

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—1—0
Visak 0—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 3.

Ready:—72-4-0

vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Chitor	71-12-0	72-3-0		72-3-0
Visak	71-8-0	72-12-0		71-12-0

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—10—0
Visak 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 3.

A further advance of 3 to 10 points in New York futures was reported yesterday. To-day 1 to 8 points higher are reported. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool was reported 3 to 7 points up on the 1st instant and 8 to 9 points up on the 2nd instant.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cables from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. dated 1st instant:—

"Some replacing by sold out bulls. Weekly weather report mostly favourable. Good progress has been made of early planted cotton in South."

Dated 2nd instant:—

"Rain in West considered insufficient. Speculative demand for new crop increasing. Prefer sales on strength."

Messrs. the Cotton Agents Ltd. have received the following cable dated 2nd instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Coney, Smith and Barrett:—

"Consequent strong statistical position on any improvement in trade expect higher market."

Owing to a further advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 473 for fully good M.G. Broach April/May and declined to Rs. 472 on Commission Houses selling, but again recovered to Rs. 473 1/2 on Shroffs buying. At about this level a well-known Indore operator was a free seller and the market steadily declined to Rs. 467 1/2 and closed at Rs. 468 at 4 p.m. Whilst fully good M. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 475 1/2 and going down by half a rupee improved to Rs. 475 3/4 on Shroffs buying. At about this level the prominent Indore operator sold freely and the market dropped to Rs. 472 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 470 1/2 and going down by half a rupee on continued selling by a well known Indore operator remained steadier at Rs. 471 as a result of his offerings being freely absorbed by Bazar operators and Commission Houses. The market, however, closed quiet at Rs. 470 1/2 at 6-30 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Wednesday and Thursday last.

To-day's tenders against Broach April/May delivery are as follows:—

	Bales.
Punjab/American	200
Kadi/Viramgaon	100
Dholiera	100
Total ...	400

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, April 3.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	467	
„ „ July-Aug.	..	470 1/2	
Fully Good Bengal May	..	415	
„ „ „ July	..	420	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 3.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	445	435	420	410
M. G. Oomra No. 3	472	462	450	..
M. G. Broach	494	489	484	479
M. G. Khandesh	..	450	440	428

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 3.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	468
„ „ July/Aug.	..	472
Fully Good Bengal May	..	416
„ „ July	..	420
Good Southerns May/June	..	480

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 3

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
„	Fine M.G.	..	430/25 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	415/10	.. ..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	430/25 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	415/10	.. ..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	495/505	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	445/50	470 ..
Nagpur	.. ..	440/50	470 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	440/35	460 ..
Pulgaon ..	„ „	450/40	460/65 ..
Dhamangaon	„ „	435/40	460 ..
Amraoti ..	„	425/430	460/55 ..
Khamgaon-Ako	„	425/435	460/55 ..
Mulkapur	„	410	450 ..
Khandesh	„	405/10	450/40 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	490/85 ..
„ Fully Good	„	..	480/75 ..
Muthia	Fine „	..	.. ..
„	F.G.M.G.	430/20	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	530	.. ..
Westerns	„	470/85	.. ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	515/20	.. ..
Cambodia	„	540/50	.. ..

COTTON.

Liverpool, Apr. 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 Bales —Do—on Spec. and Exp. 500 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Demand Fair request 1371.
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 3300

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

May	24.58
July	24.83
October	24.34
New York Noon Call—	
May	24.56
July	24.83
October	24.30
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
March	24.53
May	24.79

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Apr. 2.

Fucure Delivery Prices.—

May	13.39	+.07
July	13.43	+.06
October	13.17	+.08
January	13.02	+.08
March	12.96	+.06
EGYPTIANS:—		
May	31.15	+.50
July	29.95	+.50

London, Apr. 2.

Belgium	9403
Athens	29500

Cuban Sugar April sellers 14.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apr. 2.

April	13.35	+.11
May	13.41	+.09
June	13.40	+.08
July	13.45	+.08
August	13.33	+.08
September	13.26	+.09
October	13.17	+.08
November	13.07	+.08
December	13.06	+.08
January	13.02	+.08
February	12.99	+.07
March	12.97	+.07
April	12.95	+.07

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Apr. 2.

SCINDE—	
Good	10.35
Fully Good	10.75
Fine	11.15
BENGAL—	
Good	10.45
Fully Good	10.85
Fine	11.25
OOMRA—	
Good	11.00
Fully Good	11.40
Fine	11.80
BROACH—	
Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apr. 2.

April	31.70	+.80
May	31.45	+.80
June	31.05	+1.00
July	30.45	+1.00
August	29.30	+1.00
September	28.20	+1.00
October	27.05	+.95
November	25.25	+.80
December	24.80	+.80
January	24.30	+.80
February	24.15	+.80
March	24.00	+.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Apr. 2.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13000
Day's Exports to Continent	5000
Futures at New York—	
May	24.63 +.01
July	24.90 +.03
October	24.40 +.06
January	24.10 +.07

Spot Cotton at New York 24.90 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.75 +.05
Futures at New Orleans—

May	24.62 +.06
July	24.87 +.01

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/8.
Demand Bills 47723
Silver Foreign Mixed 66 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Apr. 2.

Futures at New York.

May	24.63 +.01
July	24.90 +.03
October	24.40 +.06
January	24.19 +.07

Liverpool, Apr. 2.

Cotton Delivery Middling Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

May	13.41 +.09
July	13.45 +.08
October	13.17 +.08
January	13.02 +.08

WHEAT.

London, Apr. 2.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. A/M sellers 59/6
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. A/M sellers 60
Tone—Quiet, easier
Australian A/M sellers 61.
Choice White Karachi M/J paid buyers nominal 57/3.
2 Club Calcutta nominal cargoes paid:—
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Feb. 57/3
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. Falmouth 57
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Due Falmouth 56/-.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

London, Apr. 1.

Business was done today in Linseed Calcutta for A/M shipment at £ 21 3/4. In Linseed Bombay for A/M shipment to Dunkirk at £ 22 3/8. In Linseed La Plata for A/M shipment to Hull at £ 20 and for A/S shipment at £ 20 1/8. In Wheat,

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 3.

	12 to 1 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	435
Bombay Cotton	487-8
Bombay Dyeing ..	1092-8-1105-1087-8 -95
Century	570-67-8-77-8-87-8
Nagpur	537-8-40-37-8-3812
Colaba ex-divi.	135-31-4
Crescent ex-divi.	240-45-37-8
Indore ex-divi.	376-4-77-8-72-8
Kohinoor	1250
New Great ex-divi, ..	381-4-87-8-75-80
Pearl ex-divi.	571-4-67-8-61-4-67-8-63-12
Phoenix ex-divi. ..	525-32-8
Bharucha	107-8
Simplex	211-4-5-6-4
Swan ex-divi.	1090
Swadesh	625-20
Pabani	347-8
Fazal	970-72-8-61-4-65
Mathuradas	255
Tata Mill	162-8-65
Globe	46-4
Mysore	122-8
Madhavji	372-8-75-70-67-8
Finlay ex-divi.	765
Gokak ex-divi.	108-12
Edward Sassoon ..	140
Meyer Sassoon	120
Hydro-Tata	992-8-97-8-1005-87 -8
Bombay Burma Old ..	317-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	103-2-2-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	80
Bundi Cement	9-4-9
Central E. Mining ..	32-31-12
Indian Cement	45
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	17-12-18-17-8
Tata Steel Defd. ..	6061-4-60

Parcel, Choice White Karachi for M/J shipment at 58/- and in Barley, Parcels Spot at 34.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 3. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	60 0 0	8 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61 0 0	8 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 3 0	10 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 11 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	12 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	60 0 0	12 2 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	64 8 0	12 13 0
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	41 0 0	6 4 0
Castorseed	64 0 0	12 13 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	15 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 2 9	
Linseed, May	13 6 3	

LINSEED.

London, Apr. 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
A/M sellers £ 22.
Was paid earlier £ 22 1/8
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—
April sellers 44/9
May/Aug sellers 44/9
Tone—Business was done today in Linseed Calcutta at £ 20 M/A shipment to Hull

London, Apr. 2.

Linseed La Plata Argentine A/M sellers £ 20.—Firmer little doing closed lower.
Cottonseed Bombay A/M paid £ 9 1/4—Firmer.
Castorseed Bombay A/M easier £ 22 3/8
Rapeseed Toria A/M sellers £ 20.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore A/M quoted £ 18 1/2—Tone, quiet.

METALS.

London, Apr. 2.

English best Selected Copper £63 1/2.
Standard Copper G M B £ 60 3/8
Copper Braziers £ 80.
Yellow Metal. 7 9/16
Hard Spelter 29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 1/2.

London, Apr. 2.

Tin Block £ 239

COPPER.

Bombay, April 3.

	per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3-4 66 0 0
Copper	1 66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4 64 12 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2 65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4 65 0 0
Copper	2 62 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	62 0 0
Panchteka joint	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars	61 0 0
Brass Bars	39 4 0
Pat Klai	67 8 0
Lead, Country	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..	58 8 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2	55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2	64 12 0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2 ..	64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..	66 0 0
„ „ 1 1-4 ..	65 0 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Apr. 2.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
June/July sellers 17/9
July/September sellers 17/4 1/2
October/December sellers 17/3
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
October/December sellers 17/3 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
October/December sellers 17/6 1/4

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole have displayed a continuance of downward tendency and last quotations to hand register a moderate decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on continued long liquidation and local traders and South selling on reports of good rain in Texas. Later the market improved on short covering.

With further rains having reported, the American market gave way under the influence of fairly long liquidation and speculative selling and although we have come across occasional sharp fluctuations there have been particularly no new features other than loose to which we have been drawing attention for some little time past, namely the weakness in stocks and grains markets, which factor is also partly responsible for easing the situation.

The crop news has been more satisfactory as a fair amount of rain has fallen throughout the cotton belt, but the rainfall particularly in the Western portion of Texas is still insufficient, and a certain amount of attention is being directed to this. Nevertheless, it is yet too early to form any accurate ideas of acreage or varieties sown. The world's takings no doubt show a good increase over the corresponding period last year and it is quite likely that the total distribution figures by the end of the season viz:—the 31st July next will not fall short of 13,500,000 bales. It is this significant feature which is really supplying the basis for the increased firmness which is met with on any temporary declines. The world once again sees itself face to face with the new crop question, with comparatively bare supplies carried over from this season, and with a general feeling that next year may see a further improvement in International political questions. The next point which leads us to believe is that the continuance of the prolonged drought in the Western Belt may have a far-reaching effect on the total production and mean a distinct reduction in the quantity that we can fairly anticipate we will have to deal with next year.

Regarding Manchester trade reports, no new features of any decided importance have presented themselves during the past week, and although the turnover has been unsatisfactory, a fair amount of enquiry has been noticeable. As regards American spot cotton there has been a persistent demand and it is becoming now very difficult to secure the better styles of American cotton, although the actual stock in Liverpool should suffice to protect the futures contract. From a spinning point of view, desirable qualities are difficult to be procured later on, so that there is some activity in Liverpool in the buying of cotton for the summer and autumn positions.

On the whole we consider that with the anxiety that will be in the minds of the consuming world during the whole of the spring and summer with regard to next season's growth, new crop positions are not dear on their present basis. We do not think that any material set-back in prices will now be seen and maintain a generally "bullish" view of the outlook, and advise those who have the necessary courage to buy on breaks.

As regards the position of the local market, the tone has been distinctly easier since our last advices. The ready demand at the moment is very limited and unless Japan should again come into the market or American markets recover, the outlook in the near future is not very hopeful.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York May	24.97	24.63—34
New York July	25.21	24.90—31
New York October	4.53	24.40—13
New York January	24.55	24.13—16
Liverpool May	13.73	13.41—32
Liverpool July	13.75	13.45—30
Liverpool October	13.45	13.17—28
Liverpool January	13.27	13.02—25

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 27th ultimo at Rs. 471½ and touching Rs .472 declined to Rs. 470½ on Bazar operators selling On buying by Commission Houses the market recovered to Rs. 472½. On the 28th ultimo the Bazar opened at Rs. 472½ and improved to Rs. 474½ on buying by Commission Houses. Going down by a rupee the prices further advanced to Rs. 476 on Bazar operators buying. On the 30th ultimo the market opened easier at Rs. 470 in sympathy with a sharp decline in New York futures, and gradually eased to Rs. 467 on selling by Commission Houses On buying by Exporters and Shroffs the prices recovered to Rs. 468½. On the 31st ultimo the market opened at Rs. 467 easier in sympathy with a further decline in New York futures, and after fluctuating within a narrow range advanced to Rs. 470½ on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. On the 1st instant the market opened at Rs. 471½ and touching Rs. 472 declined to Rs. 470½ on general selling and closed at Rs. 472. Whilst Broach July/August opened at Rs. 479 on the 27th ultimo and advanced to Rs. 480½ on buying by Exporters and brokers. Going down to Rs 479½ the prices further improved to Rs. 483½ on Commission Houses buying. From this level the market gradually gave way to Rs. 471 on selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators but again improved to Rs. 475½ on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 475½ on the 1st instant.

F. G. Bengal May opened on the 27th ultimo at Rs. 421 and closed on the 1st inst. at Rs. 419 the highest being Rs. 427 and the lowest Rs. 418. Whilst July opened at Rs. 426 and closed on the 1st instant at Rs. 423 the highest being Rs. 432 and the lowest Rs. 42[illegible].

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth market has remained quiet during the past week. Some retail inquiry has been in evidence, but this has not been sufficient enough to sustain the strength of the market.

The financial stringency is chiefly responsible for the absence of the wholesale demand. Merchants have been waiting patiently, and looking forward from one occasion to the other for the development of the demand, but their hopes have not been realised, although during this time of the season, the business ought to have been brisk, specially in White Goods, which are suitable for the hot season. White Mulls have been easier by an anna per piece. Nainsooks have hardly shown any change. Grey Drills and Jaconets have been nominally steady with little doing. No alterations have occurred in the rates for Grey Shirtings of Manchester make. Japanese Greys Cloths have been easier and prices of some styles have been cut down in competition. Japanese Firms here have been selling their previous own account purchases at rates lower than the present replacing costs. Prints and Fancies have been in better request and some forward business is reported to have been booked.

The Manchester Market has been firm and steady. It has been found difficult to arrange the terms of fresh contracts. Good grades of American Cotton are scarce and makers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining their requirements. Spinners have had to pay 850 "points on" for desirable grades of American Cotton which four months ago could be had at 350 "points on." Some manufacturers of Dhooties are in want of fresh orders. The level of prices ruling in Manchester for cloth will have to come down before any brisk business can be anticipated.

Local Mill cloth values have remained nominally steady. The demand has been slack and clearances have been moderate owing to financial stringency. The representatives of the Bombay Dyeing Mills are said to have sold at Calcutta about 2500 bales of Grey Cloths on the basis of Rs. 1-6-3 per lb for extra light Calendered Shirtings. The only important sale effected in Bombay is about 600 bales of Grey Calendered Shirtings by Apollo Mills at Rs. 1-3-6 per lb.

On the first instant the Sir Dinshaw Petit Mills and the Hongkong Mill have been closed down until further notice owing to the depression in trade.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200	39×37½/38		12	10	0
„ 100,000	..45× „	..	15	8	0
„ No. 33,000	..45× „	..	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	..37× „	..	11	4	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	12	8	0
„ No. 16000	.. „	..	13	0	0
„ No. 17000	.. „	..	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× „	..	12	6	0
„ No. 2750	..45× „	..	15	6	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44×38 1-2..		..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38 1-2..		20	0	0
„ BB ..	..38×38 1-2..		17	8	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38 1-2..		16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2/38		12	6	0
„ No. 4462	..41× „	..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „	..	12	8	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		18	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net		21	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		15	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	7	13	0
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	7	2	0
„ No. 158	..40×22	..	6	10	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	24	2	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	12	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	8	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	12	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	8	5	
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	8	2	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	5	9	0
„ No. 5352	..42×20 Net		..		
„ No. 2755	..42×20 Net		..		
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net		14	8	0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..	7	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	5	12	0
„ 1K-4K	38″,43″48″53×18	Avg.	5	14	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	8	4	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	4	9	0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..	4	4	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	3	11	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	3	13	0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	3	15	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	4	1	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	13	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..38×18	..	8	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..	4	4	0
Greaves, No. 30000-50000	„	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 'Motor Car"		..	4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Graey nd four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	12	0	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	.. „	..		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	18	0	0
5151 „	..44×38	.. „	16	4	0
„ 2[illegible] „	..44×38	.. „	12	10	0
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	13	0	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	20	12	0
"C." Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond	10	6	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36	Ex. Bond	10	8	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	.. „	18	8	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	16	4	0

YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, April 3.

Our market has ruled quiet and featureless throughout the whole week, and there is hardly any business of importance to be noted. The sudden change in the Raw Material with a tendency to decline further, combined with the absence of genuine demand from consuming centres made the market nervous, and it seemed that everybody was a seller: it has also been quite evident now that the middlemen who purchased some big lots, a fortnight ago, in anticipation of good demand from upcountry markets, have not been able to sell a large portion of their purchases as yet and are therefore very eager sellers in the local market. This has naturally increased the selling pressure, and as a rule buyers have been scarce. Money is still tight and owing to heavy fluctuations in Cotton, confidence is naturally lost. This has restricted offtake which has considerably reduced since about four days.

English Yarns.—Prices from Manchester are reported easier, but it will take a long time before they prove workable. Recent heavy declines in Egyptians give us some hopes for small lots in these Yarns.

Japanese Yarns.—Turnover is indeed restricted for ready and near deliveries and prices have been easier by about quarter anna. Forward business has been in small lots for about 500 packages on the whole, as the buyers want much lower rates.

Indian Yarns.—Business has been very small, in fact quite in small lots and for immediate requirements only. Mills have not been very eager except for counts over 16s, which have a large unsold stocks, and which are therefore offered very cheap. Prices on the whole have declined by about ¼ anna all round with no buyers. China is neglected and upcountry markets do not yet respond. Reports are to hand that Mills upcountry have been flooding those markets with low quality goods at ridiculously low prices, and although right things will certainly survive in the end, our Mills are suffering at the moment. It is impossible at present for our Mills to reduce rates much further as they cotton prices cannot help them Thus the difficulty is intense both to the mills and to dealers.

The general outlook does not seem to us to be so bad, and this is a natural reaction which was inevitable. We believe within a course of next few days market is likely to be steady and hopeful.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 3.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2	0	13	9
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0	15	6
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0	13	3
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0	13	6
David	No. 10 1-2	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	11	3
Light-house ..	No. 6 1-2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	5	9
„	No. 42—2	1	7	9
„	No. 20	1	0	9
„	No. 32	1	5	0

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, April 3.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled steady throughout the week with fair demand and prices remain unchanged. There was little enquiry both for ready and forward positions and we have no special business to report. Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with good demand and small advance in prices. Java reported a steady market with fair demand and good business doing specially in near positions. London and America are quiet but steady with fair business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 18-4-0 eq. 19s. 9d. F. B. Harbour stocks 5,000 Bags.
T M O June, 18s. 2d. F. B Harbour.
T M O July/Decr. 17s. 6d. F. B. Harbour.
B R B Rs. 18-2-0 eq. 19s. 3d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 8,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 17-14-0 eq. 19s. F. B. Harbour stocks 175,000 bags.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, April 3.

The market is extremely quiet, only animation ruled in Chlorate of Potash. Bleaching Powder, Hydrosulphide Soda, Caustic Soda, Brown Sugar lead, and Acetic acid kept quiet. Sodium Sulphide is quiet and huge stocks are lying in the market and stock holders are willing to dispose off at cut prices. Several parcels changed hands at Rs. 10 per cwt.; Brown Sugar lead at Rs. 33/8 and White at Rs. 36.

The market in general is dull.

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 4/4
Antimony salt As. 7/6.
Bleaching powder Rs. 20.
Potassium Chlorate As. 7.
Caustic soda Rs. 19/8.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4.
Dextrine Rs. 21/8.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 10.
Acetic acid As. 8.
Aniline salt As. 9/6.
Glauber salt Rs. 4/8
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 33/8.
Bichromate potash Rs. 36/8.
Hydrosulphide soda As. 12.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20.
Farina Rs. 17/8.
Alum of chrome Rs. 16/8.
Bichromate soda Rs. 26/8.
Oxalic acid Rs. 26.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, April 3.

The market kept featureless. Spot inquiry has considerably gone down. Home offers also ruled easy. The textile Industry is at present passing a critical juncture and has consequently brought in its trail depression in most of the important markets. Ropes and Bandings are again quiet. Bandings Oldham change hands at Rs. 1/5/6 per lb. while Ropes of Lambeth quality at Rs. 1/16. Cotton Healds and Reeds are quiet Card cans and Sundries have had no further interesting developments.

The quotations are:—

Healds 15/40s. Rs. 1/6.
Reads As. 2/6.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken Rs. 8/4.
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Ken Rs. 8/8.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/6.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2.
Sizing flannel twill 62 Rs. 4//4.
Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 49.
Roving tubes Wilson Rs. 32/10.
Pirns Conical 5" Wilson Rs. 13/10.
Pirns Universal Japan Rs. 7.
Pirns Weft Japan Rs. 7.
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Japan Rs. 7/8.
Warper Bobbins English Rs. 65.
Dobby Harness Rs. 20/8.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MONEY.

The turn of the month has been accompanied by a somewhat easier feeling in the money market Although rates are unaltered call money is quoted at 6½ per cent. 1 to 2 months 6½ per cent. and for 4 to 6 months about 6 per cent.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at March 27th shows an increase of Rs 366.43 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs 19,33,69,000, the percentage being 18.44 as compared with 15.55 a week ago. The increase in the cash balance is due to money returning from Rangoon and payments for Governments revenues.

Loans have decreased by Rs. 16.04 lacs, as also Inland bills discounted by Rs. 9.78 lacs, while cash credits have increased by Rs. 3.32 lacs. Government deposits and other deposits are up by Rs. 317.73 lacs and Rs. 78.32 lacs respectively. The bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

The firm tone in the gilt-edged market continued throughout the week and buyers are still keen. The quotations show an improvement on the average of about 4 to 6 annas. 3½ per cent. Paper was steady round Rs. 68/1. 5 per c nt. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, improved from Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 98/8 to Rs. 98 and 99 respectively. 5½ per cent. Bonds, Rs. 104/6. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, were put through at Rs 100/14 and 101/4, 1930 and 1932, at Rs. 103/1 and Rs. 104/2. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 107/10.

The Provincial Loans Fund mentioned by the Finance Member in his Budget statement, has been constituted as from 1st April 1925. All outstanding capital liabilities of the Provincial Governments to the Government of India are to be transferred to this fund. The capital of the fund will be increased from time to time, by further advances from the Central Government, as required. The rate of interest to be charged on such advances to the fund will be determined in the same manner as the rate of interest now charged on advances by the Government of India to the Provinces. Full terms and conditions governing such advances will be clearly delineated in the Government Gazette.

EXCHANGE.

The easier tone reported last week continued during the whole of the present week, resulting in a decline of 1/8d. in the rate for ready T. T. from 1-5 15/16 to 1-5 13/16d. The main cause for the decline is the absence of export bills both here and in Calcutta. Bills have not been in sufficient supply to neutralise the effect of some speculative bullion purchases as well as exchange purchases for the settlement of imports of merchandise. The demand for bullion import has been negligible owing to the enormous stock of gold in Bombay. It may be noted that we are now passing through a period when the financing of the kharif crop is over while money requirements for the rabi crop have not yet begun due to late rains. Such slack periods recur almost every year at just this season and this is only a repetition of similar conditions experienced during March 1923 as well as in March 1924. Cotton exports are not yet completed and there still remains wheat and seed crops to be moved. In the interval our market marks time and is likely to continue to present a dull tone. The selling quotations for both ready and April are 1s. 13/16d. and for May 1-5 25/32; June, July and August are quoted at 1-5 3/4.

The dollar sterling quotation had been fairly steady round $4 77½ with fractional movements of about 1/8 cent. French francs closed at 92, Belgian francs at 84.10 and the Italian lira at 116.

There were no applicants at the weekly sale of Council Bills for Rs. one crore. The same amount will be available next week.

GOLD.

After the extremely low level reached last week, the gold market improved by about 3 annas per tola as a result of weaker sterling exchange and somewhat improved offtake. A fair amount of business was put through chiefly on speculative account for May settlement. The tone of the market at the close is uncertain and dependent largely on movements in sterling exchange. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 86s. 7d. and 86s. 5d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-13-9 and Rs. 21-10-9 for ready, Rs. 21-14-3 and Rs. 21-11-9 for 12th April settlement and Rs. 22 and Rs. 21-13-9 for 9th May settlement. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-11-3 for ready and Rs. 13-13 for forward. The daily off-take averages about 50,000 tolas and the stock is estimated at about 32 lacs tolas excluding the arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £700,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £7,27,000. Imports during the week totalled Rs. 41 50,280. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £7,000.

The London "Economist," reporting a speech by Mr. McKenna in the House of Commons, quotes him as being of the opinion that the world output of gold is more than adequate to meet the world demand and that enough gold can be attracted to England without unduly raising money rates, to enable a return to a gold basis. This, in Mr. McKenna's opinion, will eventually result in an improvement in trade. By a return to a gold basis, however, is not meant a return to a gold circulation. To attract enough gold to serve as currency would be almost impossible, and would undoubtedly be disastrous to British trade and industry.

Expert opinion, according to the "Economist," is agreed that unless some unforeseen factors intervene the value of gold is going to appreciate during the next ten years, subject, of course, to minor and temporary fluctuations. The main reasons advanced in support of this opinion are: the probability that a number of European countries will return to a gold standard by the end of the year; and the fact that gold production is at present less profitable than in 1914, due to a fall in the value of gold of 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. which has the effect of restricting production and encouraging the use of gold in the industrial arts. India is an example of this increased consumption of gold at the present time, when unusually large quantities of the metal are being purchased.

SILVER.

The silver market was easy at the opening, but on favourable advices both from London and Shanghai the rates improved during the course of the week by about 6 annas. Subsequently there was a reaction on bulls unloading their position for April settlement, which is now at a premium of about one anna over May as compared with 6 annas the previous week. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 3s. ¾d. to 3s. 3 3/16d. and closed at 3s. ¾d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 31 13/16d. and 31 7/16d. for ready and 31 11/16d. and 31 3/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 72/4 and Rs. 71/4 for ready, Rs. 72/6 and 71/12 for 14th April settlement, and Rs. 72/1 and Rs. 71/11 for 13th May settlement. The daily off-take averages about 130 bars and the stock is estimated at about 4,200 bars, excluding the arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,07,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 993 bars and Rs. 12,51,169 in coin. There has been no shipment from London this week.

SHARES

The Stock Exchange was open for four days during the period under report. A fair amount of budla business was put through during the early part of the week on an interest basis of about 8 per cent. During the latter part of the week and especially at the close there was a sharp rise of about Rs. 30 to 50 in almost all the principal cotton mill shares. The attention of the market was focussed on Bombay Dyeing and Century Mills shars, which registered an advance of some 55 and 37½ rupees respectively. The activity in the market was mainly speculative. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1035-1095, Century Rs. 530-567/8, Central India Rs. 530-538/12 Crescent Rs. 227/8-242/8-237/8. Fazulbhoy Rs. 941-968/12-965, Kohinoor Rs. 1250, New Great Rs. 363/12-380, Pearls Rs 554/4-570-563/12 Simplex Rs. 200-210-205 and Swadeshi Rs. 620-625-620.

There is hardly any change in the miscellaneous section, which continues dull, the Hydro group showing some improvement. Tata Iron shares are practically unchanged Government shares do not show any improvement. Bundis are quoted at Rs. 9 Katni Ordys at Rs. 51/4 with Deferreds at Rs. 140 and Shivrajpur at Rs. 53/8. Railway shares continue dull Gujarat quoting at Rs. 80, Central Provinces Rs. 106, Sindh Lights at Rs. 153 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 602xd.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1400 with contributories at Rs. 356/4. Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 72, while those of the Central Bank have improved to Rs. 23/12.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association)

Bombay, April 3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—	1	1	6
Textile	1	1	6
Century	1	1	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phœnix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	0
Swan per lb.	1	5	3
Finlay per lb.	1	5	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Lng Ctloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:— ..			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phœnix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece ..	6	4	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	4	0
Hindustani	11	6	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	4	6
Textile	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	9

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 27th March 1925—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,67 50 000
Public Deposits		26,14 46 000
Other Deposits		69,51 70 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra ..		8,00 00 000
Sundries		1,17 39 000
Rupees ..		1,15,13 55 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		14,79 76 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,22 10 000
Loans		21,98 59 000
Cash Credits		34,99 22 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		18,34 58 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		32 75 000
Dead Stock		2,76 51 000
Sundries		49 88 000
Balances with other Banks ..		86 47 000
		95,79 86 000
Cash		19,33 69 000
Rupees ..		1,15,13 55 000
The above balance sheet includes—		
Deposits in London	£	1,531,200
Advances in London	„	1,113,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„	576,100
Percentage 18,44		
Bank Rate 7%		

BARLEY

London, Apr. 2.

Karachi Barley M/J sellers 40/-.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

GIVE INDIA OPPORTUNITY

MR. MOSLEY PLEADS FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

Mr. Mosely, a Labour Member of the l[illegible] Parliament, who recently left India af[illegible] a tour, writes to "The Daily Herald":—

The most dangerous thing I have fou[illegible] in India so far is the universal and oft[illegible] unreasoning suspicion of all things Britis[illegible] suspicion which shows signs of degenerati[illegible] rapidly into intense racial hatred.

In every problem, from currency to [illegible] communal question, all shades of Indi[illegible] opinion appear passionately to believe t[illegible] India is governed in favour of British i[illegible] rests as against Indian interests. Ev[illegible] British name is suspected, and consequ[illegible]ly the best British brains are sterilised.

Nothing can remedy the situation wh[illegible] does not eradicate suspicion. In such [illegible] mosphere no reforms devised by Brit[illegible] can possibly succeed.

A BOLD SCHEME.

This, then is the problem. How can [illegible] handle it?

By a bold move, the onus of devising scheme for their own salvation must thrown upon Indian shoulders, and the s[illegible] pect hand of Britain must have no part their deliberations until their final prog[illegible] sals are formulated.

It is useless to beat our heads against brick wall of this situation with elabor[illegible] complaints that the present system has [illegible] been properly tried. Mass psychology tra[illegible] ecends all logic. The pedant who thi[illegible] the belief and spirit of a nation can deflected by hair-splitting logic has no bu[illegible] ness in politics. A new move must made, or the only means of governing Ind[illegible] may be naked force.

It is useless to analyse at length th[illegible] causes leading to the present position. Th[illegible] reformers were prejudiced from the outs[illegible] by extraneous incidents. The Amritsa[illegible] tragedy was foremost amongst those factor[illegible] and was crowned by the ineptitude of th[illegible] House of Lords resolution. (This was [illegible] motion deploring the "unjust" treatment [illegible] General Dyer, the officer responsible in th[illegible] Amritsar affair.). An atmosphere was crea[illegible]ed entirely fatal to a delicate transition[illegible] process dependent upon exceptional qual[illegible]ties of goodwill and forbearance on either side.

In addition, grave defects appeared in th[illegible] practical working of the reforms which ar[illegible] now the subject of inquiry. Indian Minis[illegible]ters complain of being constantly over-ruled even on minor points. Indian Governors justly retort that if things go wrong, they are personally responsible to the British Parliament. It is at least clear that any successful scheme must impose final authority and responsibility on Indian Ministers within their definite sphere

It is true that the reforms might have been employed to the greater advantage of India, but such arguments carry no weight in the present psychology of the country. Practical men must rather inquire what is to be done. Some answer at least to this question is advanced in the proposal I am putting forward.

Without the dangerous delay of another four years, a National Convention of all parties should be called immediately to define Swaraj (self-government) and to formulate proposals in concrete form.

This suggestion differs substantially from the projected Round Table Conference in that British representatives would not be present. If they participated in the prevailing atmosphere of hostility and suspicion, any breakdown would be ascribed to their manoeuvres. To Indians should be given the whole responsibility and opportunity.

British statesmen and officials should, of course, supply any information and assistance in their power, if consulted, but such assistance should not be forced upon the Indians; it should be available if solicited.

INDIA SAVES HERSELF.

When a conclusion was reached and a definite scheme drafted in the form of a Parliamentary Bill, the British representatives would come on the scene to suggest what amendments, modifications, or reservations seemed essential to the discharge of Britain's responsibility. If possible, an agreed scheme should then be presented to Parliament.

The initial problem of representation on the Convention should not be difficult. Agreement on this subject seems possible among the parties and interests concerned. If not, representation would have to be settled by a newly-elected Assembly as the only existing constitutional authority.

By these means India would be given before the world the opportunity to save herself.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd April, 1925

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The S. S. "Dongola" leaves at 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Orion Sporting v G. I. P. Sholapur, 5-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Annual general meeting Bombay Postal Clerks' Club, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding, Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Charni Road, 9 p.m.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Swaraj Party, Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to speak on "Assembly and Its Work", Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 5.

Dayanand Centenary, Addresses by Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, K. M. Munshi, C. Y. Pandya and others, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.

Meeting between the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and Land Yuvak Mandal on Parties in India, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, Arya Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 35	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 4 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.31m. Sunset 6h.54m
April 5 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
April 6 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 54m
April 7 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
April 8 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h 54m
April 9 (Thurs) Sunrise 6-27; Sunset 6-54.
April 10 (Fri) Sunrise 6-26; Sunset 6-55.
April 11 (Sat) Sunrise 6-25; Sunset 6-55.
April 12 (Sun) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-55.
April 13 (Mon) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-56.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 6th April, 1925 at 11-30, a.m. (S. T.).

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

The adjourned meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at its office 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

A meeting of the Committee for the organization of the Social Workers' Training Class will be held on Monday the 6th April at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Head Office of the Social Service League, Girgaum, to concert further measures for the Training of Social Workers.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A., CENTRAL BRANCH.

By kind permission a Concert will be given to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, by the Concert party of S. S. "Naldera".

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow (Sunday), when Shriman Pandit Dwijendra Sharmaji will deliver a lecture on "Ensuing Festival."

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. V. D. Rishi, will deliver a public lecture on "International Spiritualist Congress" at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Sunday). All are cordially invited to attend.

KING GEORGE HINDU SANATORIUM.

The total number of patients treated during the month of March, 1925 was 864; males 283; females 259 and children 322, and the average daily attendance was 36. There were 163 new admissions.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. I. s.s. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived at Port Said on afternoon the 31st ultimo and sailed on the same evening.

The P and O mail steamer "Caledonia" arrived London on Thursday the 2nd instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 31st March 1925 to 6 a.m. of 1st April 1925.

Smallpox 11 attacks (including 1 imported from Goa) and 5 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 94; total mortality this day last year 124.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Association of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Antonio de Souza High School, Byculla.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir Girgaon on Sunday the 5th April at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend. The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Prof. S. V. Phadnis at 7-30 a.m.

AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL.

At the 7th All-India Shia Art Exhibition Master Rahimoo's painting of the Bust of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., was awarded a Gold Medal for the best work among all the Oil paints exhibited. Master Rahimoo is Rahimtulla, son of late Hajee Mahomed Alarakhia Shivjee, Editor of the "Vismi Sadi."

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Mr. V. D. Rishi, B.A., LL.B., will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League on "International Spiritualist Congress of Paris" at Aryan Educational Society's High School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The finals of the Inter-Schools Junior Hockey Tournament of the Educational Society of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation for Nelson de Souza Cup will be played between Antonio de Souza's High School, Byculla and St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. on Grant Medical College Gymkhana Ground, Kennedy Sea Face.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH.

The Managing Committee of the Sangh announces that Mr. Sitakant Shantaram Dabholkar has become a Patron of the Sangh and that Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar has handed over 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the face value of Rs. 1,200 for a Memorial Fund in the name of Shrimatee Vithabai Mungre.

UNIVERSAL HELPING SOCIETY.

Members of the Universal Helping Society will pay a visit to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind at Tardeo Road to-morrow (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Principal Mr. Chhatrapati will conduct to show all the classes and departments to the members.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Association's premises (Wimbridge House Sleater Road, Grant Road) when Mr. K. K. Lalcaca will give an interesting recital of Fitzgerald's translation of Omar Khayyam. All are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

A social gathering of members and past and present students of the S. V. S. Mandali will be held on Sunday the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. Dr. J. S. Nerurker, B.Sc., L.M. & S., D.P.H. has kindly consented to preside and distribute the prizes. Members and students of the Mandali are earnestly requested to be present.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following fifteen persons are duly elected from Girgaum Ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—Mr. R. N. Bapasola; Dr. A. P. Kothari; Mr. Madhukar A. Kothare; Mr. H. K. Sanat; Dr. S. R. Machave; Mr. R. G. Tripathi; Mr. Raghunath D. Gogate; Mr. S. M. Jothady; Mr. M. M. Pancheshwagh; Mr. Mukund Malviya; Miss Krishnarai Tulaskar; Mrs. Sumatibai W. Thakore; Mrs. Bhatt-Ramagauri; Miss Bochubai Wagle; Miss Parwatibai Limaye.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on the "Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Sunday) and a public discourse on "Narada Bhakti Sutias" at the Students' Brotherhood at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday.

Swami Viswananda will conduct a public discourse on the "Gita" at Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Dadar, at 9 a.m. tomorrow (Sunday).

The Gita Class at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Scouts Union Ambulance Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, classes in First Aid were organised and conducted for the 35th Bombay Scout Troop by Mr. G. S. Kothare, Lay Lecturer, Hon. Life Member of the St. John Ambulance Association as well as the Lecturer in Ambulance test of the Bombay Boy Scout Association, till recently an enthusiastic worker of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch and examined by Dr. S. P. Swami, Registered Examiner, Lecturer and Hon. Life Member of the St. John Ambulance Association. The following is the list of successful candidates in order of merits:—1. Issac David Bhonkar; 2. Elijah Jacoob Awaskar; 3. Raymond Ben Raymond Gadkar; 4. Rahimin Samuel Gadkar; 5. David Abrahim Kurulkar; 6. Benjamin Judha 7. Abraham D. Bhonkar.

PRIZE OF DELHI.

At the meeting held on Thursday at the Marwari Vidyalaya about the Prize of Delhi, Mr. K. H. Vakil did not say that Capt. Solomon's scheme was not considered for financial reasons, He said that the scheme by the Architect and Engineer of New Delhi kept as a secret would have been sanctioned by the Government of India without the knowledge or approval of those competent to judge on the matter. It was, he pointed out, Mr. Ley said, "mainly for financial reasons" that the scheme by the Architect and the Engineer was not approved by the Government of India.

ELPHINSTON HIGH SCHOOL SCOUT GATHERING.

The annual gathering of the 38th Bombay Scout Troop of the Elphinstone High School came off on Friday evening, Mr. W. Botterill, Jt. District Commissioner, Bombay Scout Association, presiding. The proceedings commenced with the singing of the "Bande Materam", after which a varied and an interesting programme of scout drill, especially First-aid and Rescue work, was gone through. The scouts also staged two skits—one Gujrati and the other Marathi—in both of which the scouts acquitted themselves creditably.

Mr. P. S. Katti, the Principal of the School, in introducing the President of the evening said that they could well congratulate themselves in getting such an able scout as Mr. Botterill to preside at the first gathering of the School Troop. Mr. Botterill had long been connected with the scout movement in India that he might aptly be styled as the Grand Old Man of Scouting in India. The Principal then requested Mr. Botterill to occupy the chair.

One of the scout-masters then read the report of the Troop. The Troop began with 25 boys in 1922, soon after the return of two of the teachers from Lonavla Training Camp for scout-masters. Great difficulty was experienced by the organisers before they could disabuse parents of wrong notions they had formed of scouting and persuade the parents to allow the boys to be enrolled as scouts. By September, 1923, the number increased to fifty and the 38th Troop was registered. The Troop since its formation had been making an all-round progress as evidenced by the number of prizes carried by the scouts of the Troop in the annual Sports Day of the Local Scout Association, held in February, 1924, and the School Sports. The Troop won the Spence Challenge Cup in the junior tug-of-war competition. On the academic side also the scouts had rendered a good account of themselves thus dispelling the wrong notion entertained by parents that scouting interfered with the studies.

Mr. W. Botterill at the outset expressed satisfaction with the activities of the Troop. He dwelt on the importance of camping and was glad that scout-masters of the Troop had taken care not to neglect that side of scouting. It was camping that really showed whether a member of a Troop was a scout or not He exhorted the parents and guardians of the students to interest themselves in scouting and persuade their children to join the movement. Scouting aimed at building character and helping the boys to be efficient citizens in after-life. He thanked them all for presiding on the occasion.

Mr. W. Botterill then distributed prizes to the scouts.

With light refreshments and a vote of thanks to the President and the guests of the evening, the meeting terminated.

RISHIKUL VIDYAPEETH HARDWAR.

The 19th anniversary of Rishikula Vidyapeeth Haidwar will be celebrated in the Rishikula premises, from the 10th to the 13th inst. Eminent speakers are expected to deliver their learned discourses on the beautiful phases of orthodox Hinduism. Good musicians will entertain the audience with songs.

HIGH COURT

MR. JUSTICE KINCAID RETIRES.

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S TRIBUTE.

Yesterday, in the Criminal Sessions, the Hon. the Advocate-General made a reference about the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid in a few words of farewell on behalf of the Bar, on his retirement from the Judgeship of the Bombay High Court and on his departure to England.

The Advocate-General said that his Lordship's relations with the Original Side of the High Court had been extremely cordial. His Lordship had throughout his term of office been very kind and invariably courteous to the members of the Bar. His Lordship's work in other spheres of life were well-known and they very much regretted that he should have thought fit to sever his connections so soon with the Bombay High Court. They all wished him a happy life and bade him a hearty farewell.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid thanked the Advocate-General and members of the Bar for the kind words of farewell addressed to him on the last day of his work in the Bombay High Court. From the time that he joined the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service it had been his ambition to become a member of the High Court and to join the ranks of illustrious judges who had adorned the Bench before him. This ambition had been fulfilled, but unfortunately his failing health did not permit him to retain it. It was a great pleasure to him that the Advocate-General who had been his colleague on the Bench should have referred to him on behalf of the Bar.

As for his work outside the Law his Lordship wished to say that for India and its Gods he had a special affection. These Gods were the elder brothers of the Gods of Hellas in whom he had been interested from his childhood. The Emperors Diocletian and Constantine were the two Emperors who were responsible for the spreading of the fame of the Gods and his Lordship was not sure whether it was a good thing the Gods of Hellas should have driven out from Europe the Gods of India.

Finally he hoped that on a future day he would come to Bombay and renew old friendship.

2ND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF MURDER FAILS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid and Special Jury.)

Emperor
vs.
Punaji Atmaram.

The accused was charged, under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with the murder of one Kundlik Baboo on 16th February, 1925.

The deceased Kundlik Baboo was living with one Vishram Bala on the ground floor of Sabuwalla's Chawl, Elphinstone Road. In a neighbouring chawl lived one Sitaram Bala and one Vishram Narayen. The accused used to live in the same chawl as the deceased, but he had left only 6 weeks ago from the date of the incident. On 15th February, 1925, at about 7 p.m. the accused came up to the deceased who was at home and demanded moneys from him. The deceased told the accused that he would pay the moneys the next day. Accused thereupon caught hold of the deceased's dhotar and took him to the neighbouring chawl where Vishram Narayen and Sitaram Bala lived. Sitaram Bala asked the deceased to return his moneys and the deceased told him that he would do so the next day. Thereafter the deceased went home. The next day, i.e., the 16th February, 1925, the deceased returned from work at 7 p.m. He asked Vishram Bala with whom he was living to lend him about Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 saying that if he did not pay off the amount that day he was likely to be assaulted. Vishram Bala obtained the necessary amount and then both the deceased and Vishram Bala went to the chawl where Sitaram Bala and Vishram Narayen were living. In Vishram Narayen's room there was the accused sitting. Then Vishram Narayen arrived and the deceased paid him Rs. 22. Thereafter the accused went out of the room and the deceased followed him. After a short time a noise of an altercation was heard. The accused asked the deceased why he paid the moneys to Vishram Narayen and did not pay the moneys to him. There was abuse on each side and the accused struck the deceased on the chest with something. The deceased then went downstairs and about 10 paces on the road from the staircase the deceased was lying dead. The accused was caught hold of there and then and was handed over to the police. The body of the deceased was taken to the morgue.

The defence of the accused was that he was innocent. He did not take any part in the altercation which resulted in the death of the deceased.

Counsel for the accused also pointed out that the evidence for the prosecution was inconsistent in material respects and therefore there was no satisfactory evidence which went to show that the accused committed the murder.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Pandre appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Ankalikar appeared for the accused.

After the summing up of his Lordship the jury brought a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship acquitted and discharged the accused.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Theft of shoes and boots of the value of Rs. 1,213 is reported from the ground floor of a shop at the Mariam Mansions at Club Road, Kurji Mundi, Manager of the Model Leather Factory who owns the shop stated to the police that the shop was broken and entry effected into by forcing the brackets of the staple. The police are making investigations.

Another theft of gold and pearl ornaments valued at Rs. 710-8-0 is reported from Dhunji Street, Jamnadas Ramchandra an engineer who has a shop in Dhunji Street closed his shop on Wednesday at about 9 p.m. and went home. When he opened the shop the next day he discovered that the door of the shop was fastened from inside. On opening the shop, the articles were found missing.

Bhanji Varjan, residing at Sandhurst Road reports to the police the theft of currency notes and jewellery of the value of Rs. 787 from his shop at Duncan Road on Wednesday night. On Wednesday Bhanji left his shop locked at 11-30 p.m., and when he returned at 6 a.m. the next morning, the shop was in disorder and all the floor was scattered with articles. The window overlooking the sweeper's gully was broken open and the cash-box containing currency notes to the extent of Rs. 600 and jewellery valued at Rs. 187 were missing. The complainant suspects three Kathiawaris who were seen loafing about the shop for a couple of days.

BURNT WHILE COOKING.

Habib Bibi, an Arab woman was severely burnt on Wednesday midnight while she was cooking on a "sigri." She was taken to the J. J. Hospital where she is reported to be progressing well. Her clothes caught fire and on her raising an alarm her husband came to her rescue and removed her clothes.

ORIENTAL ASSURANCE CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was alarmed to read "A Policyholder's" letter in to-day's "Chronicle" regarding the Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. We policyholders have got to thank ourselves for the latest move on the part of the Directors to deprive us of our right of vote. Imagine a policyholders' nominee who has no policy! Those of us who have got the right to attend and vote at general meetings are so apathetic that the policy-holders are not really represented on the Board. The Board consists of 8 Directors, 3 of whom are Parsis, 2 Hindoos, 1 Mahomedan and 2 Europeans. All these, perhaps, with the possible exception of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, do not hold any policy. Two of the Directors Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, Chairman and Dr. D. B. Master are above 70 years of age. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart, has just succeeded his father and Mr. Narottam Morarji is rather too much engrossed in matters shipping. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas hardly gets time to look into the affairs of the Company; he has not even signed the Report. The rest two, Mr. David Kydd and Mr. G. A. Kay, are Bank Managers. Who is there to represent the cause of the policy-holders in the whole of India, Burmah and Ceylon? Is there nobody among them fit to sit on the Board?

I agree with "A Policy-holder" when he says that it is questionable whether the shareholders can effect a change in the Articles of Association without the Policyholders' consent. Here I may inform you, Sir, that I have received the draft of the proposed changes in the Articles along with the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts. Though the former is addressed to the shareholders only, the latter is purported to be presented "to the meeting of the shareholders and policy-holders to be held on April 8". Why this distinction? Is it that the Board is not sure of the legal position in the matter? I hope the policy-holders will respond to "A Policyholder's" appeal and act before it is too late. In this connection I hope that legal luminaries like Mr. K. K. Suntoke, Mr. P. B. Shingne, Mr. M. M. Kamdar, Mr. Madhavji Virjee, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and Dr. Masina, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. K. A. Dalal, Dr. R. N. Parmanand, and Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta, who all, I believe, hold policies will lead the policyholders by making due representations in the matter to the Board, but, if it remains adamant to the High Court.—Yours, etc.

ANOTHER POLICY-HOLDER.

Bombay, April 3.

YEOTMAL TALUKA BOARD ELECTION.

SWARAJIST SUCCESS : LIBERALS ROUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, April 3.

Elections under the new Local Self-Government Act of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman of the Yeotmal Taluka Board and of the four members be elected as their representatives of the Yeotmal District Council took place this afternoon.

Messrs. Ganpatrao Malvi and Shankarsinha Girulkar, both Swarajists were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. The following four members were by majority returned to the District Council:—Messrs Bapurao Saraf, Gopalrao Kothekar, Ahmaram Raoji and Namdeo Raghoji. The pro-Government party consisting of the socalled Liberals and Honorary Magistrates proved too week to fight with the Swaraj Party and was thus completely routed, contrary to all the expectation of the bureaucracy.

SATISFACTORY FLIGHT OF R 33.

LEAFIELD, April 2.

The flight of British airship R33 from Cardington in Bedfordshire, where it has been reconditioned to the Pulham aerodrome in Norfolk is described by her Commander as having been perfectly satisfactory. The airship was safely moored to the mooring mast at Pulham after being in the air for five and a half hours. In her forthcoming tests over land and sea R33 will carry, in addition to her normal crew of 32 officers and men, a number of scientific observers. These will be equipped with special instruments several of which have been specially designed for her experiments.—B.O.W.

FIRE ARMS IN PILLOW.

ARREST ON S. S. "RAZMAK."

Some fire-arms were found concealed under a pillow on board the s. s. "Razmak" which arrived in Bombay from London on Friday after accomplishing her maiden voyage.

The Customs official as usual, boarded the steamer when they discovered a pillow heavily loaded. On opening the pillow, to their surprise they found a pistol and two revolvers. Further inquiries in the matter led to the arrest of a Pathan fireman who was alleged to be owner of the pillow.

The Pathan, it is believed, will be put up before the magistrate to-day (Saturday).

CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

Sergeant Bailey put up S. David before Mr G R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that on Thursday at about 2-45 p.m. a taxi car No. 5825 was being driven along Mayo Road from the Bandstand. When it neared the University Compound, the driver of the taxi made a signal that he was getting into the compound. At the same time the accused who was driving a motor car No. Z1196 came from the opposite direction and dashed it against the complainant's car. It was further allged that the accused was driving fast.

The Magistrate on evidence convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 45.

B. P. HIGH SCHOOLS' HEADMASTERS & TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Presidency High Schools Headmasters and Teachers' Conference which was to be held at Surat during the next Easter holidays, is postponed to a later date, which will be notified hereafter.

ALL AGA KHAN HOCKEY,

[G. I. P. BHUSAWAL BEAT G. I. P. "A."

AN EXCITING GAME.

A very fast and furious game was the outcome of the match between the Bhusawal team and the local Railwaymen. Feeling ran high throughout the game and neither side gave or received quarter, especially on one occasion when two players resorted to fisticuffs. Incidentally this was one of the "dirtiest" games in the tournament and it is a pity that hockey fans may see a repetition of such a display at no distant date. The local side had most of the game their opponents being usually penned up in their circle. And when they were in that position they used every conceivable means to stop their opponents. Norris for the up-country team was easily the best man on the field, he being the only man who could overtake the fast local forwards. For the G. I. P. "A" Callaghan and O'Brien played a great game, while Phipps showed what a splendid half he was. Cowton was the life and soul of their attack and would certainly have scored, but for foul tackles which deprived him of the ball. It was unusual to see Finnigan in goal as this forward had been a regular player in the Sphinx Hockey League. Excitement ran high among the spectators favour being equally divided and there were frequent imploring appeals to "kick him off re" and one amiable gentleman even disbursed the information that "this isn't a boxing match, the fighting starts at 9-30 to-night."

The G. I. P. "A" began the game with an attack on the opposing goal the ball being eventually cleared by MacNamara who put V. Smith in possession. The latter was well marked by Phipps who immediately transferred to Willis. The ball remained in the Bhusawal twenty-five until their forwards created a diversion by sweeping down the field in a sudden raid which produced a corner. After a deal of hard-hitting the ball was cleared to Gidney who ran it down the field and swung it across. G. Smith gathered it well and conceded "sticks" in clearing. The free-hit was safely negotiated by the visitors with some flagrant "sandwiching." The local forwards kept up the attack although their opponents broke away now and then. These attacks came to nothing as both Callaghan and O'Brien were safe. Half-time arrived with a blank score board.

The second half brought matters to a head and the bad feeling engendered in the first half gave place to demonstrations of temper. Fernandes getting the ball on the right, was tackled by Cotter and Wilmer. A scramble ensued in which Cotter deliberately slashed the local player across the shins. The latter retaliated, the incident culminating in an exchange of blows which was checked by the referee amidst a thunder of advice from the stands. These tactics had a demoralising effect on the defaulters themselves for Wilmer and Cowton almost got through. G. Smith was swinging blindly and had it not been for Norris who overtook Cowton in the nick of time the latter would have scored. Shortly after Fernandes swerved in neatly from the right, but was brought down heavily by Goddard who not being satisfied with this threw his arms around the other and indulged in a playful fumble which excited uproarious mirth. According to the run of the play the local men should have won, but as Fate would have it, a single break-away by their opponents obtained for them the lucky goal which has been the downfall of good teams. Wilmer getting possession on the left worked his way across the field and dashing down the line sliced the ball right over the G. I. P. backs to Lovegrove who was waiting on the left. This player steadied himself and sent in a lightning shot which lodged in the far corner of the net, a wonderful effort. There were only three minutes remaining to equalise and the G. I. P. "A" set to with a vengeance. Callaghan brought the ball right up and transferred to Loveday who passed it on to Cowton. A timely foul saved the situation a short corner being the result. Cowton smote the boards, but was pulled up for sticks. Another corner followed, but was cleared by Wilmer who lifted it across the field. Full time declared the G. I. P. "A" losers by the only goal, whereas they should have won by at least one.

G. I. P. "Bhusawal":—Goddard; G. Smith and MacNamara; Henderson, Norris and Cotter; V. Smith, Pinto, Rocque, Wilmer and Lovegrove.

G. I. P. "A":—Finnigan; Callaghan and O'Brien; Chapman, Lewis and Phipps; Fernandes, Loveday, Cowton, Willis and Gidney.

Referee:—Messrs. C. D'Souza and Cummings.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

GOOD PROGRAMME AT PATHES.

The "School of arms" provided a good programme for the large number of fans who were present to witness the night's sport and it was at a late hour that they could leave for home. The star fight of the evening between Kubes and D'Silva was a well-contested one both men showing good ring-craft. Kubes was the more aggressive of the two and scored with his lefts while D'Silva now and then landed with a hard right. Kubes got the verdict after an interesting fifteen rounds.

MYLANDS DISQUALIFIED.

The ten round contest between Wal Gurnett and Mylands had a disappointing end, the latter being disqualified in the fourth round for using his head.

The first round went to Gurnett who did some good work with his left. Mylands took the next round by a little. In the third round Gurnett appeared for a foul and the climax was reached in the next round when Mylands was disqualified.

D'SOUZA BEATS ARTHUR SUARES.

Arthur Suares put up a good fight against that hard hitting Light Weight, Jack D'Souza when they met over 6 rounds. D'Souza gained a good number of points in the fifth and sixth when his blows had a telling effect on his opponent.

O'HALLORAN AND MERCHANT DRAW.

The four round contest between O'Halloran and Merchant was one of the best fights seen in Bombay, both men punching hard all the time. The verdict of a draw was well received by an appreciative audience.

Oomrigar wins. After a close fight Oomrigar beat Billimoria on points in their four round argument.

Benny beats Engineer. This was another interesting fight both men being out for blood. Benny won on points.

Rogers beats Dorsey. There was nothing much to enthuse over in this fight, Rogers winning a dull four round affair.

The officials were:

Referee:—Capt. Flanders.

Judges:—W. Flight Esq. and E. Cockram, Esqr.

Timekeeper:—B. Short, Esq.

M. C.:—P. Linnett Esq. and Medical Officer—Capt F B De Sousa.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, April 2.

The following football matches were played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—West Ham 0, Nottingham Forest 0; Blackburn 7, Birmingham 1.

Third Division (Southern):—Aberdare 3, Swansea 1.—Reuter.

DON'T FAIL TO READ IN TO-MORROWS. CHRONICLE A FURTHER INSTALMENT OF THE THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY "THE CHAPEKAR BROTHERS" (Story of the murder of Mr. Rand I.C.S., and Lt. Ayerst in 1897 BY GEORGE NUNDY, M.A., LL.D.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILL.

300 WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

Two Muccadams of the Bombay Industrial Mill were dismissed from the Mill on the 1st instant. Upon this 300 weavers demanded that the head jobbers (Muccadams) should be re-instated. This was not agreed to by the management whereupon the weavers struck work. A notice was put up to the effect that the strikers would be paid off for March on the 11th instant. The Mill which is situated at Lower Parel remains closed.

ABHIR KSHATTRYA MAHASABHA.

The General Secretary of the Abhir Kshattry Mahasabha wires from Shikohabad, U. P. under date 1st inst:—

The Abhir Kshattrya Mahasabha U. P. is not celebrating its anniversary at Gorakhpur on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th inst.

Invitations, if issued by the Joint Secretary for attending the anniversary celebrations, are cancelled.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

In the share market jutes continued quiet to-day with little business even in the speculative shares. The hundred rupee stocks had but few buyers and that at a reduction on the previous days quotations. In coals a negligible turnover was only recorded at weakening rates. In teas a transaction in New Dooars though at a sharp advance on the previously listed price is nevertheless lower than the figure asked for during the period when this section of the market attained its highest range of values. In miscellaneous only a small and uninteresting business was registered. Government securities were firm, following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent. Bonds 1953 98/2, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 104/10, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 103/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 334.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat Light Railway 69.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/4. Elgin Mills pref. 103, Kesoram pref. 65.

Jutes:—Auckland 298/8, Caledonian 605/8, Clive 16/8, Delta 530, Hooghly pref. 15/4, Howrah 65/10, Kankinarrah 477/8, Lothian 443/8, Naihati 665, National 31/12, New Central 831, Reliance 62/8, Waverley 7/4.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 3/8, Bolpore 2/6, Bokaro and Ramgur 19/8, New Beerbhoom 31, North West 2 21/12 prem., Porascole 4/7, Satpukuria and Asansol 2/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Potteries 2/1, Bengal Telephone Corporation pref. 30, Marshall and Co. 2/14, British India Corporation ord. 4/8, Burma Finance and Mining 3/10, Spences Hotel 9/4, India General Navigation ord. 105.

Tea Companies:—Namburnadi ord. 10/8, New Dooars 930, Tumsung 10/4.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, April 3.

Legislative Department:—The Governor-General by a notification dated the 28th March prorogues the session of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

Home Department:—Justice Rankin of the Calcutta High Court is granted leave with effect from the 25th April or any subsequent date up to the commencement of the High Court's annual vacation of 1925.

The proclamation of the Mauritius Government extending to British India their maintenance orders (facilities for enforcement) Ordinance is published by the Government of India who, in their turn, declare that the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act of 1921 would apply in respect of Mauritius.

Foreign and Political Department:—The appointment of Mr. K. V. Gram as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Rangoon vice Mr. C. J. Pisar has been recognised.

A number of amendments are published relating to the Bangalore Municipal Law defining the powers of the Resident in respect of the erection of buildings in certain areas.

Commerce Department:—The services of Dewan Bahadur T. Vijayaraghavachraya (Exhibition Commissioner) are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government from 31st a March.

Railway Department:—The Secretary of State has sanctioned construction by the Burma Railway Company of railway of 71 miles from Taungdwingyi to Kyaukpadaung.

Industries and Labour Department:—Sir F. St. Gebbie, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, is granted leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. D. G. Harris, deputy secretary, officiates as Consulting Engineer in addition to his own duties.—A. P.

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The delivery department of "The Chronicle" is being reorganised with a view to securing greater efficiency. The arrangements are expected to be complete in a day or two. Meanwhile subscribers are requested kindly to overlook the delay or irregularity caused in the delivery of their copies of "The Chronicle."

The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1925.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Though Lord Birkenhead with an imperialist's conscience has assured the noble peers of England that all is well with India save the sweated condition of the civil service—a dark speck in the bright jewel of Britain—the British Press is hardly satisfied with the political situation here. Now that the situation cannot be characterised as grave or menacing as a couple of years ago, it is considered reputable journalese to describe it as "complicated." It is a useful epithet since it confounds the ignorant reader who attributes his bewilderment to the bizarre state of Indian politics rather than to any deficiencies of the analysis itself while it disguises the want of understanding as an insight into the enormous complexities of Indian conditions. Weekly journals descant pompously on the "Confusion in India," monthly reviews re-echo the description with delineations of the "Tangle in India": and now comes that organ of the masked knights of the Empire, the "Round Table," expounding on the theme of the "Political Chaos" in India. The article is more biassed than the usual contributions appearing in that journal and it is written with superfluous and excited vehemence. As an example of the chaotic state of mind of the writer himself, we may instance his puerile observation that Gandhiji tacked on the Khilafat issue to Swaraj to rouse the religious fervour of the Muslims: as though the coincidence of the Punjab episode with the Treaty of Severes was Gandhiji's own making instead of being the outcome of the post-war policy of victorious Imperialism. Or take the knowing remark that "the Swarajists are steadily losing ground with the electorates"; the writer is apparently better-informed than Lord Lytton and the two Governors of the Central Provinces who have resorted to every device to perpetuate dyarchy rather than risk dissolution lest the Swarajists should swamp the Councils in still larger numbers.

But to turn to the chaos itself which, in approved manner and stale argument, is attributed to the "foolish campaign of non-co-operation." Like the overwhelming majority of Britishers, the writer regarding Indians as petulant and stupid children condemns Indian Nationalists for throwing away "a great opportunity by the manner" in which they "refused to respond" to the new reforms. It is admitted that the Punjab affairs afforded "grave provocation to educated India" but with charming naivette it is enquired, "what had these affairs to do with the new constitution, which was not at that time inaugurated?" The answer is simple. The Indian Nationalists felt that no substantial benefits could accrue to the country through utilising an improvised machinery so long as the spirit animating the system was the one disclosed in a policy of racial humiliation with its cold-blooded condonation by a nation which claimed to be the moral trustee and political mentor of India. If in a matter of such supreme injustice, the conscience of Britain did not revolt, what faith could Indians have in her benevolent intentions regarding responsible government or her impartiality to judge the work of Indians? Experience has proved the soundness of the Nationalist's intuition. The persecution of the Non-Cooperators, Guru-ka-Bagh and Jaito, and the introduction of a legalised terror in Bengal have all followed the "inauguration" of the reforms. Indeed, the belated affection of the reactionaries for dyarchy and the reforms and the Nationalists' keenness to destroy them are due, at bottom, to their common recognition that they have left the bureaucratic system wholly intact while giving it the additional advantage of throwing the responsibility of all unpopular measures and imposts on the representatives of the people. The communal problem is the veritable King Charles' head to every British exponent of the Indian situation and it is not surprising to stumble upon it in the "Round Table." Since *Pax Brittanica* can no longer be justified on the ground that it rests on the moral consent of the subject-people, it is sought to be defended on the plea of their social weaknesses which prevent them from attaining political homogeinity. As Lord Olivier has shown in an interesting article in the "Manchester Guardian," this complacent theory of trusteeship is an apologetic after-thought since the East India Company came here for grab, and profit, not to dispense justice between Hindus and Muslims or perform the functions of a police as efficiently as they did it at Kohat. But it is essential for the disinterested apologist of bureaucratic dispensation to decide finally whether the claim of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy to exist in India rests on its success in preventing communal troubles or on the fact of their continuance. Obviously, if *Pax Brittanica* is to ensure communal harmony, the existence of communal discord reflects adversely on its utility; and if it is argued that communal strifes are not preventible by Government, the boast about the indispensability of the British youth is also proved to be hollow. Nor is the moral evil confined to the failure of British rule to build up a nationality. It is a more positive one, even if we ignore the natural temptation of a dominant third party to exploit differences and rule by dividing the other two which the writer in the "Round Table" innocently denies. The survival of the spirit of commercialism of the Company-regime in the present system makes Indian politics less a constructive endeavour in citizenship than a tug-of-war of divergent interests; the racial monopoly of power has transformed questions of representation and services from problems of efficiency and public weal into a game of selfish and petty scramble for exclusive seats and reserved jobs; the consideration of mere opportunities as matters of privilege for those having a particular hue of skin has rendered every concession an occasion for favouritism and intriguing in which the ruling class can easily play off one against the other by favoured treatment and by arousing mutual jealousies and suspicions. Cynics who, like the writer in the "Round Table," dwell with thinly suppressed gusto on communal bickerings hardly realise that if Indians could achieve unity under the aegis of Parliament, their case for Swaraj would lose half its force. The delay in achieving it or the phenomenon of abortive agitation on the Ordinance to which also the writer refers with self-satisfaction shows how disastrously depressing alien rule is to the political and moral energies of a people.

But while the bureaucratic regime thus stands self-condemned on the "Round Table's" on showing because of its failure at every point to develop the creativeness or vitality of the nation, those who still seek to evolve an autonomous India by evolving the will to freedom without any humiliating dependence on the existing governmental organisation cannot look to that system for help. It is no secret that a general paralysis and stagnation have overtaken our political life and with every further dose of bureaucratic coercion and reaction, the national capacity to resist successfully seems to grow weaker. In such a background, all generous hopes are likely to be stifled, all vigorous enthusiasms may wither away. We should not allow our youth to grow in this atmosphere of despair, drift and cynical negation. It is incumbent on the leaders to devise some plan of mobilising the constructive forces and public spirit of the nation. But it will not be devised if like Mr. Micawber we prefer perpetually to wait for something to "turn up," trusting to the irrational logic of events to provide us a solution; it is necessary that Micawberism—which has become a bane of present-day politics in India—should be replaced by a more realistic, far-sighted and bold statesmanship. But even when this malady is recognised, it is not always admitted: it is time it were. For what is imperilled to-day are not merely the programmes and future of parties but the cause for which all parties stand—the cause of the nation's redemption from its state of subjection with its resultant political inertia and political impotence.

10,000 NOT ENOUGH.

Nearly six weeks ago, the "Bombay Chronicle" reduced its price to one anna, and in announcing the change we expressed our thanks to the staunch loyalty of our readers who stood by us through fair weather and foul. Since the beginning of February we have been speeding up certain facilities of attractive production, but as they depend upon the execution of mail orders, a little more time must pass before they become operative. After the reduction in price, there has been an appreciable increase in circulation. The daily sales of the "Bombay Chronicle" now exceed 10,000, but it is a figure which does not stir us into any fit of hysterical elation. Nor do we mention the figure to find occasion for any unseemly war-dance as against other papers. That business has been done to death, and though half our sales sufficed to throw a contemporary into ecstatic antics and wild defiance, the sweep of our circulation as a Nationalist journal must still be considered limited. It is hard for a pro-Indian paper to flourish in India. Such is the paradox of Indian conditions that anti-Indian journals obtain creamy patronage in the country while pro-Indian publications can be issued from outside India under a less desolating atmosphere. The net circulation stunt is liable to be used for the insidious libel of Nationalist journals that disdain the luxury of the official kerbstone—a convenient place to sit on while denouncing the criminalism of Gandhi and calling down blessings upon bureaucratic pates. The Nationalist paper has a formidable and almost thankless task, but of the importance and vitality of its mission there cannot be any doubt. In February we appealed for the wider co-operation of the reading public and we have frankly disclosed to our readers the extent of their support. In mentioning the reach of our circulation, we have taken account of the possibility of detractors questioning the fact, and in order to meet the eventuality we have invited an eminent firm of auditors, Indian of course, to examine our sales account and certify the results. We are confident that the present level of more than 10,000 will be maintained in the future and to make the results unchallengeable we propose to spread the test over the period of a few wteks.

There is not much of bumptious exhilaration animating our move which merely verifies for the confidence of readers and advertisers a range of circulation of which the public have more or less been aware. Just as some people can be flattered by being told that they are above flattery, it is possible for some journals to bluff by saying that they are supremely above bluff. The bluff that there is no bluff, is like the vanity that poses in forms of snivelling humility. The position of the "Bombay Chronicle" is safe against calumny because it is an institution broad-based in the hearts of the people and the material circumstances attending its success flow from that fundamental advantage. Our purpose does not end there. Even to the hostile reader we are bound to pay his money's worth and we are taking steps to make its value still more exceed its price That will be a matter of open test, which cannot afford any refuge in the devices of window-dressing or self-conveyancing While we have nothing to proclaim in the way of staggering marvels, we shall shortly be in a position to improve the quality and attractiveness of the paper As this is not a journal patronised and subsidised by special interests, whether official or capitalist, the policy of Nationalism and popular rights will, of course, be unswervingly maintained. We think, however, that in the substance of news and illustrations we ought to provide brighter features to our readers. But the period is one of transition with us and while we expedite improvements we have to arrange for the housing of the press and offices in another building of ampler accommodaion; even so we hope to show marked improvements in the quality of paper, printing, and pictures. Our readers will agree with us that a circulation exceeding 10,000 is nothing to make a song about, because the "Bombay Chronicle" ought to be a paper actively supported by every enlightened Indian. We are, emphatically, supporters of every nation-building enterprise, political, educational or industrial; that is the sole justification for our existence. And we have every confidence that while we endeavour to widen our usefulness, the public will generously respond to the effort; for the "Bombay Chronicle" is theirs and they will no doubt agree with us in thinking 10,000 as not enough. They can help in widening its influence and ensure the further stability of a national institution that has fought through many perils without knowing what fear is.

Notes of the Day.

The Wrong Way.

Mr. Oswald Mosley's suggestion for the establishment of a National Convention to formulate a concrete scheme of Swaraj though apparently quite attractive is not preferable to the Swarajist proposal for a Round Table Conference. The Conventionists have proclaimed the excellence of their essay of constitution-making, according to which we are to have Swaraj by the simple process of drafting and presenting a constitution; they do not worry as to how Parliament is to be made to accept the Bill. The task of constitution-making is a secondary stage in a national struggle which is waged to make the rulers recognise the nation's right to establish its own government. Moreover the plan of a Round Table Conference where Government officially participate has some distinct merits. In the first place, such participation will effectively destroy the insulting preamble and basis of the Government of India Act which is an apotheosis of the Divine Right of Parliament. While giving it an authoritative character, governmental participation will mean its tacit acceptance of the claim of Indians to frame their constitution and will bound the authorities to the decisions of the Conference. We ignore, for the moment, the atmosphere of equality and free co-operation which it will engender—though that, even is not an insignificant gain. It may be recalled that while the Irish Convention under the presidentship of Sir Horace Plunkett proved abortive, the Collins-Lloyd-George negotiations succeeded mainly because there was a sense of responsibility, an imperative need of an immediate solution, and a realisation of the reality behind each manoeuvre. After the failure of the Delhi Conference recently, it is not wise to risk another political squabble for constitution-making when the results of its deliberations will be wasted on an obdurate bureaucracy.

What will you have? Peace or Freedom?

This is the question which the author of a remarkable book recently published in Vienna puts to the Asiatic people, In his work called "Pan-Europe" Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, the well-known Continental publicist who is striving hard to preach a Pan-European outlook to the deeply divided Central European races, makes a careful analysis of the work of the League of Nations, and the influence which Soviet Russia exercises on Asiatic countries. His contention is that the Asiatic powers need not necessarily accept the whole theory and methods of the Bolshevists to gather together under the politic banner of the Moscow International. He says that, except Japan, all the other Asiatic countries are under the political economic control of white Powers. The latter give them peace. The Moscow doctrine offers them freedom. What will they have? Geneva can assure peace, but cannot guarantee freedom in the world. It cannot stem the surge of nationality in each people, whether European Asiatic, for achieving self-determination He notices that the two forces dominate the political tendencies of the day. "Conservative pacificism" of the *status quo* so dear to the Western Powers, and the "volutionary pacificism" which is an article of faith in Moscow, are sharply antagonistic to each other. Suppose Japan takes the lead in spreading the latter. What will then the position of Europe? Can the League of Nations then avoid a war of independence in every Asiatic country? This book is sure to receive critical attention in England and America, as the observations of the learned Count are at times uncomfortably penetrating and likely to be unpalatable to those who preach the ideal of "peace to all and more dollars in our pockets."

The Right Reply.

The meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Thursday was not less representative than unique. There were, Mr. Jayakar aptly pointed out, present in the meeting not only those who were artists or students of art, but also representatives of every grade and shade of the intellectuals and of the business interests that constitute the community of Bombay. Their presence is an unmistakable evidence of the fact that Bombay is beginning to be articulate on matters artistic. It insists on its right to be heard and claims its share to the contribution for the advancement of Indian art. The scheme, formulated so far back as in 1922, to which the Architect of New Delhi has attached his name is, Mr. Bomanji did not exaggerate, "an insult too glaring and obvious to be tolerated by a self-respecting nation." The secrecy that has surrounded the Capital Committee's activities in a matter of such vast importance is a clear indication of the contempt with which opinion in India is treated by those whose knowledge of Indian conditions and understanding of the demands of Indian art proceed not further than the necessities of unchecked exploitation. The architect's competence has been rightly questioned. His claim to interfere has been rightly resented. The Government of India, the Government of Bombay and all those who have, by their action or inaction, allowed him to interfere with the nation's artistic future cannot now pretend ignorance of the consequences of his harmful activities.

London Must Be Active.

The only rational policy now left open for them is to consider dispassionately the scheme and the proposals that have been mentioned time and again by those who have favoured the Prix de Delhi. The resolution passed unanimously by the meeting on Thursday calls attention, it should be remembered, of the India Society in London to the necessity of taking prompt measures for the scheme the Society placed before its Conference on Indian Art at Wembley. This is significant of the fact that India now insists that the sympathy of her friends in England should be based on knowledge and understanding of the conditions and demands from India and that it should be translated into action. Every scheme for the encouragement of Indian art must find its first and final sanction from India. Otherwise, it will not be our fault if we begin to suspect the "friend of Indian art" as being, as Mr. Khare shrewdly remarked, "friends of Indian silver and gold." Mr. Bomanji is shortly leaving for England. He is a member of the Society. Let him inform the Society of the true state of feeling in this country aroused as a result of the Society's inactivity, despite its professed sympathy for the proposals. Mr. Bomanji will be doing a service to Indian art if he also impresses upon Prof. Rothenstein and his colleagues in the Society that their belief that we in India wait for their seal of approval before we perceive the value of Indian art treasures is, to say the least, based on an imperfect understanding of the present conditions in this country. Prof. Rothenstein has been misled. The Committee appointed for the proper representation of the claims of Indian artists should deal adequately with these aspects of the question.

ACCUSED PLEAD ALIBI.

PHANSE'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

OATH NOT TO DISCLOSE ANY-BODY'S NAME.

"SIMPLETON" OF FINANCE MINISTER.

BAWLA MURDER CASE

On Friday the proceedings were enlivened by a lengthy statement of the accused No. 9 A. G. Phanse, the late Adjutant-General of Indore State Forces. His statement covering about 15 type written pages was interesting inasmuch as he was reserved and hesitating in his statement to the police and refused to disclose the names of the "party" who had vowed to restore Mumtaz Begum to the original position of luxury and affluence in the Indore palace. He said that he had heard that Mumtaz had been kept at the point of pistol by the late Mr. Bawla and it had been her expressed wish to get rid of his protection. He admitted having bought the Maxwell Car and having come to Bombay in October last to take away "Kamlabai Saheb" to Indore of her own free will.

Another witness who gave evidence yesterday was Mr. A. G. Sharma the Financial Secretary to Indore State. He was too verbose and descriptive of his other movements and caused some mirth by his evasive answers. Mr. Sharma did not remember at first having known Ponde and Dighe at Indore, but later he admitted having met both of them before. It would be remembered that Mr. Sharma was the author of a telegram which he caused to be sent on the midnight of the tragedy to Indore to one Atmaram Sing stating "Inform proper quarters, one arrested, four wounded" His explanation was also interesting and the magisterial as well as counsel's remarks caused considerable laughter. Mr. Kemp had not finished examination of this witness when the court rose for the day.

Further hearing in the Bawla Murder Case was resumed yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused in the case are:—

(1) Shafi Ahmed Nabi Ahmed, Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.
(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde, Mankari, Indore.
(3) Bahadurshah Mohmedshah;
(4) Akbar Shah Mohmed Shah, Motor driver, Indore;
(5) Shamrao Rewaji Dighe, Captain, Air Forces, Indore;
(6) Mumtaz Mohmed Syed Mohmed, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. Indore.
(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin, Motor driver, Indore.
(8) Karmat Khan Nizamkhan, Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore; and
(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse, Adjutant-General Indore.

CHARGES.

The charges set out against the accused were:—That they at Bombay between October 1924 and 12th January, 1925 did (1) criminally conspire to kidnap one Mumtaz Begum from British India, (2) and on 12th January 1925 attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum from British India, (3) attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum in order that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse and (4) in the furtherance of the said attempt did commit the murder of one Abdul Kadar Bawla by shooting him with pistols and (5) attempt to commit the murder of witness Lieut. J. M. Seagert and K. E. Mathew by shooting at them with a pistol and (6) cause grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons to wit a knife to the said Mumtaz Begum and did aid and abet one another in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith, appeared for the Crown. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law with Messrs. N. G. Nadkarni and James De Sa instructed by Messes. S. T. Dravid and Thakore Ramsingh defended accused Nos. 2 and 9. Messrs. Mullah and H. J. Dalal, appeared for Rukiabai mother of late Mr. A. K. Bawla, while Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Messrs. Jungalwalla and . Cursetji appeared for accused No. 1. Mr. A. T. Janai appeared for the aprover.

Capt. Eminson, House Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, described the injuries of Lieut. Saegert and said they were not very serious and he was discharged on the 22nd January.

A TELEGRAM TO INDORE.

Kanayalal Ramratan, (25), a servant in the shop of Chunilal Onkermal at Bhuleshwar said he had heard about the death of Mr. Bawla which occurred on the 12th January. On the 13th January he sent a telegram from Bombay to Indore. A man from Indore residing at Apollo Bunder came to him and handed him a telegram. One Chaturbhuj had filed a suit against his master for Rs. 3,50,000 and the man from Indore had come in connection with that suit. Witness did not know his name. That man gave witness Rs. 5 and a telegram form filled up with a message at about midnight of the 12th January and asked him to send that telegram to Indore. That man left for Indore at 9 p.m. on the following day. The cost of telegram came to Rs. 3-12-0 receipt of which witness identified. The text of the telegram was as follows:—"Atmaram Sing, Indore. Four reported severely wounded. One arrested. Inform proper Quarters, Sharma."

ARREST OF ABDUL LATIF.

Mr. T. Cameron, Engineer, Indore, said on the 3rd of January he went to Dhulia from Indore to meet the Prince who was coming from Bombay. One Mohmed and Abdul Latif accompanied him. Abdul Latif (No. 7) was a daily paid labourer and was absent from 9th to 19th of January. Accused No. 7, Latif was arrested in the workshops on the 20th January

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness said the Time-keeper made entries in the daily register. He did not remember the name of the Time-keeper, but he was alive and not dead.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS AT INDORE.

Mangilal Gangashanker, Second City Magistrate, Indore, said he made a panchnama on the 23rd January at Indore. Accused Nos. 2 to 8 made certain statements to the witness voluntarily.

Accused No. 2 in his statement said he did not know anything about the matter and that the charge was false.

Accused No. 3 said since 24th of December he was sick and he would produce evidence through his pleader.

Accused No. 4 said in his statement that he was at Indore at the time the murder was committed and he knew nothing about it.

Accused No. 5 in his statement said he was at Indore at the time of the murder.

Accused No. 6 said it was quite a false charge that was made against him. He was at Indore at the time of the murder.

Accused No. 7 said he was at Indore at the time of the murder.

Accused No. 8 said that a few days ago he got a cut in his leg and he was confined to bed.

PHANSE'S VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

Joharilal Mitel said he was District Magistrate in Indore City. On the 9th of February, Phanse, accused No. 9, was produced before him and witness presumed, Phanse made a voluntary statement. Witness produced the statement and said accused Phanse was duly warned before he made the statement. Phanse was also told that he was not bound to make a statement. And that the statement which Phanse made contained full and true account of what he said.

PHANSE'S STATEMENT.

OATH NOT TO DISCLOSE NAMES.

Mr. Kemp then read the statement before the Court. In this, Phanse had stated that he had been arrested at the instance of Inspector Smith of the Bombay C.I.D. on the charges of abetment of murder, abduction and conspiracy. In this connection he was ordered to go to the Commissioner of Police. On February 4, he came to Bombay and after an hour and a half of his arrival, a Bombay European officer came to him and told him that the Commissioner of Police had sent for him. He went with him, and the Commissioner asked him questions to which he replied. He said the Commissioner first told him that he should tell the truth and if he did not he would have to suffer. The accused told him that he would tell the truth in respect of himself. He told him that he had purchased the motor car, but he did not know where it then was. On being asked who had taken away the car, he replied that he could not disclose the names of the persons because he had taken an oath that he would not disclose anybody's name. The Commissioner said that he knew the names of the people and that he (Phanse) was an abettor in the crime. The accused thereupon replied "If you know everything, what is the necessity of asking me anything?"

The Commissioner then asked him. Phanse continued in his statemnet, when he came to Bombay on the first occasion, and he said, about the end of August or the beginning of September. Being asked why, he said he came because the "Somerset House" was to be repaired and some horses were to be inspected. He then stayed at the Empire Hotel. The Commissioner asked: Were you alone or in the company of friends? The accused's reply was that he had nothing to say in regard to his friends. He was alone. The Commissioner then asked him if he had attempted to take Kamlabai (Mumtaz) against her consent. He replied he had not, but that Kamlabai had sent a message that she was willing to come and that she would start on getting an opportunity. Asked as to who had carried the message, he told the Commissioner that he could not disclose the name. It was a Mahomedan. He did not know where he then was.

Proceeding, Phanse had stated in his statement that he was anxious to carry Kamlabai's message to the Maharaja, because

(Continued on next page.)

FRANCE'S PLIGHT.

SERIOUS FINANCIAL SITUATION.

TREASURY'S HEAVY LIABILITIES.

PARIS, April 2.

The seriousness of the financial situation is engrossing public attention. It appears that the Treasury does not know which way to turn to meet the liabilities which are aggravated by the fact that many milliards worth of short-term loans are maturing in the summer, and the issue of bank-notes will no longer suffice commercial needs.

The latest statement of the Banque de France shows that the issue of bank-notes is dangerously near the legal limit of 41 milliards.—Reuter.

WANTED A CLEAN TREASURY

A FRESH NOTE ISSUE?

PARIS, April 2.

M. Clementel, Minister of Finance, in a speech in the Senate, to-day, attributed the high watermark of the note issue to the hoarding of bank-notes. In order to cope with this, he foreshadowed a new issue which could only be employed for discounting commercial bills signed by the most solvent traders. He denied that this was an inflation, and mentioned that Britain, France and Belgium had agreed to market 500 million gold marks worth of the Dawes Scheme Railway Bonds in October.

M. Herriot, who followed M. Clementel, emphasised his opposition to the inflation, and his intention not to make a fresh note issue to cope with the situation as Government desired a clean Treasury.—Reuter.

M. CLEMENTEL.

RESIGNS FINANCE MINISTERSHIP.

PARIS, Apr. 3.

M. Clementel, Finance Minister, has resigned.—Reuter.

"AUTOCRATIC."

NATIVE RULE IN W. AFRICA

CRITICISM IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, April 2.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Raglan criticised the system of native autocratic rule in West Africa.

Lord Belhaven supported Lord Raglan and hoped that the experiment of governing through Emirs in Nigeria would be dropped.

Lord Selborne said as a result of personal inspection in Nigeria he had come to the conclusion that the present system was right and the Government was well superintended by British officers. He contended that there would be no risk of abuses under Sir Hugh Clifford who was one of the finest administrators that Britain had ever sent out.

Lord Onslow, replying deprecated Lord Raglan's comparison between the systems in India and Africa, and said he had not altered the existing system which Sir Frederick Lugard had established but introduced a safeguard of British supervision. Natives had approved of the present system and would resent any change in Government. He had considered the matter most carefully, and had firmly determined to carry on the principle laid down by his predecessors as best as he could and most economically.—Reuter.

EAST AND WEST AFRICA

COMMONS' DEBATE ON DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, April 2.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Major Ormsby Gore, replying to a lengthy debate on Empire development, said that the report of the East African Commission would be available in a very short time raising the question of not only the matter of development of East Africa but the whole question of transportation on possible lines and assistance, necessary for the development of tropical dependencies in Africa. No big question of policy would be settled until an opportunity for discussion occurred.

Referring to Lord Leverhulme's criticisms of West Africa he declared a few parts of the Empire were making more rapid progress than Nigeria which was a colony of which any Colonial Administration might be proud. The need of the population constituted a great difficulty in British Guiana where climatic conditions rendered the wonderful country unsuitable for White settlers. One of the chance was to get the tropical population to tackle the enormous possibilities in British Guiana in the direction of rice, sugar, forestry and minerals. It would not be right to compare the conditions there with Africa where they had population and production, but short transport facilities while harbours were chockblock. What was wanted in West Africa and East Africa in the next few years was a steady increase of railways, roads, etc. He regarded the development of Dominions by migration and the Crown Colonies and Protectorates by further transport facilities and scientific research as the finest investment for the people of Britain as a whole.—Reuter.

OVER 10,000 COPIES SOLD DAILY.

"CHRONICLE'S" PRESENT CIRCULATION.

The present daily sales of the "Bombay Chronicle" exceed 10,000 and there is a steady rise in circulation. The circulation figures are being examined by a well-known Indian firm of auditors whose certificate will be available for publication within a few weeks.

NO FRESH NOTE ISSUE.

M. DEMOMZIC TO SUCCEED M. CLEMENTEL.

PARIS, April 3.

The seriousness of the crisis is indicated by the Cabinet meeting which lasted till five in the morning M. Painvele, President of the Chamber was present. The report that the Cabinet has resigned is unfounded. M. Clementel's resignation, which has been accepted followed M. Herriot's unexpected intervention in the Senate last evening, when he denied the Government's intention to make a fresh note issue. M. Herriot had been urgently summoned from the Chamber to clear up the misunderstandings among the Senators that arose out of M. Clementel's speech dealing with the treasury inflation. Ex-minister, M. Demomzic has been nominated to succeed M. Clementel.—Reuter.

LORD ALLENBY.

DESIRES TO BE RELIEVED OF HIS POST?

LONDON, April 2.

The periodical "English Life" says that Lord Allenby has recently again requested to be relieved of his post. His successor will be either Lieutenant General Sir Charles Harington or Sir George Lloyd.—Reuter.

RESULTS OF OFFER OF 3 1/2% CONVERSION STOCK.

LONDON, April 2.

The Government offer of 30 million sterling 3½ per cent. conversion stock by tender resulted in tenders at £76/16/8 receiving 33 per cent. and tenders above being allotted in full. Applications totalled £83,610,000. The stock is now at a quarter to three-eighths premium.—Reuter.

CONSOLIDATION OF OIL INTERESTS.

"GREATEST IN HISTORY."

NEW YORK, April 2.

The oil situation in the whole world will be affected by a great consolidation by which the interests controlled by the Doheny family will change hands as they are selling the majority of their voting stock in the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company. This is equivalent to an amalgamation of the Pan-American Company with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and is undoubtedly the greatest amalgamation in the history of the oil industry whose combined assets exceed 500 million dollars. The Standard Oil Company has now secured the first-rank position not only in America but in markets abroad.—Reuter.

WAY TO PEACE,

STOP REPRESSION AT ONCE.

RIGHT REMEDY FOR SEDITION.

REMOVAL OF DISCONTENT.

DESHBANDHU'S ANSWER TO BIRKENHEAD.

PATNA, April 3.

Mr. C. R. Das who is now at Patna has issued the following statement to the Press regarding Lord Birkenhead's remarks in the House of Lords on Mr. Das's recent manifesto:—

Owing to my absence from Calcutta, I have not been able to read Lord Birkenhead's remarks in the House of Lords on my recent manifesto till a day later and I hasten to express my points of agreement and disagreement with His Lordship. I may premise, however, by saying that the Secretary of State's statement of his position in relation to the policy of repression in general which is being pursued at present in Bengal and the enactment of the Ordinance in particular is frank and courteous. I am glad to find that His Lordship is prepared to lay aside undue suspicion and watch events. That in itself is a declaration of no mean significance. Lord Birkenhead has invited me to go forward and to co-operate with the Government in repressing the violence which I deprecate. I entirely agree with him that never will freedom be reached by violence and if I may say so I devoted a considerable portion of my speech at the Gaya Congress in demonstrating that freedom has never come through acts of violence and as I value freedom I am not only willing, but anxious to devote the few years of life that yet remain to me in carrying on an active propaganda against an evil which is a standing menace to the establishment of Swaraj. But, I would be wanting in my duty as a conscientious citizen if I did not point out clearly and unequivocally that all my efforts in this direction are bound to be ineffective unless a favourable atmosphere is created by the Government.

WHAT IS REPRESSION?

Lord Birkenhead begins by saying that repression which the Bengal Act contemplated is the repression of crime and he concludes that nobody who is not a criminal is entitled to express a grievance against that legislation. When I speak of repression I mean it in the sense in which that term is used by constitutional lawyers—the exercise by persons in authority of wide arbitrary or discretionary powers of constraint. English writers of constitutional law have expressed the view that whenever there is discretion there is room for arbitrariness and discretionary authority on the part of the Government must mean insecurity for legal freedom on the part of its subjects. I venture to think that inspite of what His Lordship says this insecurity cannot be removed by merely examining recorded statements and documentary evidence in the absence of accused persons and witnesses. My grievance against the Bengal legislation is that it has empowered the persons in authority to usurp the function of the Court of Law and to exercise wide arbitrary and discretionary powers of constraint. But, apart from the question of this wholesome principle, I invite the Government to ask itself the question, "Whence arises this zeal for lawlessness in Bengal?" Why is it that the Government makes no efforts in the way of removing those deep-rooted causes of political and economic discontent without which mere repression can never succeed in curing the disease affecting the body politic in this country and of which the activities sought to be suppressed by repression are but symptoms. In this connection, I may refer to the view propounded by the Government itself on page 242 of the official publication called India in 1923-24 and which is in the following words 'Non-Cooperation as an attitude of mind and as a vehicle of awakened national sentiment still survives. We shall fail to understand the political life of India to-day unless we realise that from the beginning Mr. Gandhi's campaign has not been so much a cause of Indian unrest as a symptom of those deep discontents from which the unrest resulted.'

"SEDITIONS AND TROUBLES."

"What is true of Non-Cooperation is also true of the revolutionary movement in this country. I have no desire to put my case higher than that. I I may quote another authority in support of my view which cannot be lightly set aside by Lord Birkenhead, the ex-Lord Chancellor, as it emanates from another very eminent Lord Chancellor of England. In his famous and classical essay headed "Of seditions and troubles" this is what Bacon says and he speaks therein for all ages and all countries. "The surest way to prevent sedition is to take away the matter of them for if there be fuel prepared it is hard to tell whence the spark shall come that shall set it on fire. The matter of sedition is of two kinds much poverty and much discontentment."

INVITATION TO LORD BIRKENHEAD.

"This to my mind is conclusive of the situation before us. I therefore venture in return to invite Lord Birkenhead to cause a searching enquiry to be made into the causes which have brought about the revolutionary movement in India and then to set about applying the proper remedy so that there may be a radical and permanent cure of the disease. It is no use treating merely the outward symptoms. I appeal to the Government to treat the disease itself and to apply the proper remedy. The Government should recognise that however mistaken the revolutionaries may be, however wrong and futile their methods and however criminal and reprehensible their acts the guiding principle of their lives is sacrifice for the attainment of political and economic freedom for their country. The moment they feel that at any rate the foundation of our freedom is laid by Government I venture to assert that the revolutionary movement will be a thing of the past. I suggest in all humility that there should be a distinct and authoritative declaration by the Government at the earliest opportunity.

MR. DAS'S ANSWER.

"My answer to His Lordship's invitation is therefore this: If I were satisfied that the Bengal Act would finally eradicate the evil which is eating into our national system, I would unhesitatingly support the Government. I am not so satisfied. It is not because I should not prevent political crimes even if I could do so, but because I entertain a deep-rooted conviction that without Government meeting us more than half way on the lines suggested by me, all my efforts in this direction will fail to achieve their object. And though I think that a favourable atmosphere has been created for further discussion, I am unable to co-operate with the Government in its present policy of repression using the term in the sense in which I have already used it."—A. P.

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Mr. Das wires to the Associated Press from Patna that he has not seen the report of Lord Birkenhead's statement in the House of Lords and is therefore unable to comment upon it.

In this morning's issue, the "Statesman" declares that the Secretary of State's prompt response to Mr. Das's initial overture is regarded as a first class event in the political circles. The paper declares that Mr. Das intends to make it quite clear that he is in earnest in his desire to secure an honourable settlement and that in fact a message has already been conveyed on his behalf to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal indicating his desire to expain his views more precisely.—A. P.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL SIR M. CULME SEYMOUR.

LONDON, April 2.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel since 1924 is dead.—Reuter.

[Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour was born in 1867. He joined the Navy and was Lieutenant in 1889, Captain in 1905, Rear-Admiral in 1916, and Vice-Admiral in 1920. He served the Battle of Jutland (1916), was appointed Rear-Admiral Commanding the Black Sea and Caspian Squadron (1919), and Second-in-Commmand in the Mediterranean in 1920.]

SIR WILLIM ACWORTH.

LONDON, April 2.

The death has occurred of Sir William Acworth.—Reuter.

[Sir William Mitchell Acworth, was a barrister, and was born in 1850, and was a member of the L.C.C. (1889-92). He was a Unionist candidate for Keighley Div. of West Riding (1906, 1910 and 1911), a member of the Royal Commission on Accidents to Ry. Servants; Royal Commission of Enquiry into Canadian Rys. (1916); Chairman of the Committee on Indian Rys (1921.) He received Kt. in 1921 and K.C.S.I. in 1922.]

WALTER HEARNE, CRICKETER.

LONDON, April 2.

Mr. Walter Hearne, cricketer, (Kent) is dead.—Reuter.

London, April 2.—It is officially announced that summertime will begin at 2 on the morning of 19th April.—Reuter.

EAST AND WEST.

BELGIAN BAN ON DE VALERA.

THE KURDISH REVOLT.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION UNITY.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, March 12.

OLIVE SCHREINER.

The "New Leader's" reviewer of the *Life of Olive Schreiner* (Fisher Unwin) touches our hearts by his recognition that she was a great woman. As to the book itself: "She was a rebel. . . lacked that serenity of outlook . . . . humanity was too much for her . . . and the war killed her." We desire to place on record our opinion that neither the book nor the review says the last word. The last word can never, in our view, be said by her husband, it calls for a temperamentally different medium. If one were compelled to sum up a complex problem in a half dozen words one could say, she died of a broken heart.

DE VALERA & THE FLEMISH QUESTION.

The news that Mr. de Valera, the Irish Republican President, has been banished (not only from North Ireland) but from dear little Belgium, the home of liberty and justice, will cause many to think about that sweetland of proud freedom. Mr. de Valera, it seems was to have delivered a lecture at Louvain to the Flemish *activities*. It is a "hundred-to-one" that the average pro-Belgian knows nothing of the Flemish population in Belgium as a political and economic Ireland. As England has (and still has, for the Free State is essentially a tied State) the problem of Ireland, and Spain that of Catalonia, Belgium has that of the Flemings. The Walloon majority are not only historically but temperamentally controlled by French influences,—the Teutonic element of the population resent their political depression and economic subjection. They are led by men who are arousing another and more powerful movement than that of sullen protest. It is the resistance of literature and the propaganda of language. Flanders has its literary and political glory of the past, which the perpetual Gallicisaten of Belgium presses into the back of the picture. Flemish thought, too, revels in its Roman Catholicism, as it glories in its old architecture and painting. It tends to be conservative, while the population of Walloon extraction or of French influences tends to be free-thinking, radical, or reformist-socialist. Here we have all the elements of a very nice problem on Government.

MORE RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

Some very nice people are disturbed at the shocking news that a priest was, or was not, burnt to death at Shitomir in Karainia (a Soviet Republic allied with the Russian Union). The news is supposed to have come from Kharkof, in Ukrainia, to Warsaw (Poland), where ecclesiastical circles "maintain that the murder is merely another link in the long chain of outrages committed by Ukraine Soviet against the Polish Catholic Church. Before entering into long arguments about this case, suppose we allow a few days to elapse. The priest may be discovered, alive and well. Why do I say this? Because I have just been perusing a correspondence on the subject of a report in the Toronto "Evening Telegram" of February 2. This report stated that Mrs. Ethel Snowden, the noted anti-Bolshevist writer, Lady and admirer of British royalty, in an address given in Convocation Hall, Toronto had said "I have never seen conditions such as I saw them in Russia. I have seen piled high the corpses of little children who died and because their mothers couldn't give them milk."

Mr. Albert Sakpin corresponded with Mrs. Snowden asking where said corpses were seen, whether any other member of the British Delegation to Russia was present when she saw them, and whether she reported the pile to the Delegation.

Now comes the startler.—Mrs. Snowden replied "I never made such a statement, either in Toronto or any other city."

"LAPSUS LINGUAE" OR "MEMORIAE"?

While I picture the pop-eyed consternation of the Anti-Bolshies at this weakness on the part of their leader, I must also cast a thought towards the Canadian journalist. As a sort of a journalist myself I try to believe journalists innocent until proved guilty on all eight cylinders. As a public speaker I have (a) Denounced reporters as fools and liars, (b) Blessed them for correcting my errors in grammar, history and geography. Now, I wonder. Is it possible that Mrs. Snowden is wrong, and that she has forgotten her own speech?

A MODERN "JOURNALIST."

On the other hand, we have been hearing some remarkable tales about Canadian Journalism, which apparently runs that of Chicago mighty close. A man of 25, declared to be a journalist, made a remarkable statement at Lambeth Police Court when charged with breaking into a lock up shop and stealing £4 worth of sweets. He said he was a constable in the now disbanded Irish Constabulary, and since the disbandment he had been employed by two Montreal newspapers. They admired his enterprise and resource in working up crime "copy". On arriving in England, he found the ridiculously named "Cat burglaries" (cats do not burgle) a topical subject and resolved to "get a story" of thieves meeting and plotting acts of crime. This journalistic *agent provocateur* went to a very highly respectable lodging house, (a philanthropic established called Bruce House), and found two lads there one a barman and one a decorator, paid for food and fares and (presumably by working the story of a journalistic intention) induced them to go with him and help breath into a little suburban lock up sweet shop. Hence the charge at a police court committed for trial and bail for the alleged journalist in a surety of £50 and himself in £100

Now, that a man should declare that this is a system of "modern copy", acceptable by journals, is as grave a statement as his other: "that it has in many cases been of great help to the police themselves, as my stories often give away matters of which they are in ignorance." It is incredible that the police should want information associated with the concoction of artificial plots. Almost as incredible as that Montreal journals should rely on methods so remarkably "modern."

And if Montreal should prove innocent, may not Toronto be free from guile?

THE REVOLT IN TURKEY.

That distinguished political freelance, Mr. M. Philips Price, writes "On things Russian and Turkish" in Lansbury's Labour Weekly, whics this week attains its third issue. Regarding the Turkish part he utters some interesting but perhaps debatable views. None of Mr. Price's writings can be lightly dismissed, though we are not saying that a visit to some Koord chiefs "with an American missionary in 1915" makes him any more capable of interpreting the insurrection of 1925 than the next man. Mr. Price says his article is a "shrewd guess", and it is an arresting one at that. He says: "Koordish invasions of the Anatolian and Persian lowlands have been frequent events in history. Upto now these invasions have been, I think largely, one to economic causes namely, th eraiture of the rains in the highlands, forcing the nomadic Koords to come down to the Oases to save their flocks. But Koordish invasion of Turkish terretories has to-day a deeper political significance. The Koords are a race of nomads living under the pathiarchal tutelage of feudal chiefs. When I visited a number of these chiefs with an American missionary in 1915, in order to secure the release of some Nestorian Christians in the Assyrian highlands, I found seridom prevalent among them. There was a military caste (sic) and a rayat class bound to certain forms of service. It is obvious that the regime of the Angora Turks, which has abolished the feudal theocratic State of the Sultan and has opened up for Turkey the chances of industrialisation by native and foreign capital, which has allowed Western thought to spread, and with it Western education with all the advantages and disadvantages of capitalist civilisation, is hailed by the back woodsmen of the Koordish highlands. They see the day coming when they will have to pay income tax, and consequently may have to reduce the number of slaves and wives that they can keep. The insurrection is. . . against the coming of capitalism to a hitherto feudal territory. Here is a case where capitalism is still a progressive force.

ENGLISH LABOUR TAKES ACTION.

The Amsterdam International (I.F.T.U.) decided, against the advice of British trade unionism, to refuse union with the "red unions" unless they dissolve their international organisation and apply for admission to that of their Amsterdam rivals and critics. British official, trade unionism persists, despite this decision, in its efforts to secure one single inclusive and universally acceptable trade union International. The "International Trade Union Unity" movement is "here to stay", until its object is attained. A new magazine of International Trade Unionism is about to appear in London. On its editorial board are Mr. A. A. Purcell who is president of the Amsterdam International, and chairman of the British delegation thereon, and Mr. Edo Fimmen representing the International Transport Workers' organisation, and Mr. George Hicks, the head of the Building Trades workers. The title is to be "Trade Union Unity". All who believe in a reorganisation of world labour, on lines that will be acceptable, not only to the more cautious but to the more radical elements, are invited to send a donation in aid of the effort addressed to Mr. George Hicks, "Trade Union Unity", 162 Buckingham Palace Road, London S. W.

ON TWO EVENTS IN INDIA.

Recent events in India are attracting some attention among the trade unionists in England. First, the report of a start being made with a Labour Party for India. We feel that an initial error is being made in trying to exclude communism, socialism, or internationalism from the consideration of the new party. The next step from that will be an attempt to exclude believers in those ideals from the party. Mr. Mosley, before he left, scattered some opinions which may represent the aristocratic families of old England, but have little in common with Trade Unionists or Labourites who have spent their lives in the cause they represent. He deprecated class antagonism; and he declared the Labour movement in England is not a class movement, on the very insufficient ground that it admitted members of other classes than the working class. He proceeded to praise trade unionism; but surely Mr. Mosley comes to grief on that very illustration of a good Labour organisation. Trade unionism always was, and indisputably is, a class movement and the expression and the instrument of a class struggle. The next subject of interest is the Indian Trade Union Congress. While we in England are using every endeavour to keep Labour from any further support of the Amsterdam International (or, for that matter, any International) until a new and acceptable sole International is secured by British and Russian efforts, the Amsterdammers secure a sort of an indirect support from the Indian Congress. The latter has resolved to send a delegate to the International Workers Educational Conference on the advice of the Amsterdammers.

Now, the view of Indians here who are connected with the Labour movement, is that all matters from the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions should be left to lie on the table until unity has been attained over the question of the two present great rival internationals, through the good offices of Mr. George Hicks and the magazine "Trade Union Unity."

THE NEW WEEKLY.

"Lansbury's Weekly" has produced a very good second issue, and the third number which appears when this letter is leaving London has an attractive programme of articles and readable features. The policy of allowing National Congress work to die out in England, and its place to be usurped by the Convention is seen in an article by Major D. Graham Pole. This Parliamentary Labour Party official, who thinks Sir Sankaran Nair a good type of "representative Indian heads his article "India Draws up a Constitution." India is, in the gallant Major's view, synonymous with Mrs. Besant. He declares that the "Commonwealth of India Bill" is "a united demand." He praises the all-Parties Conference which "included supporters of British rule. He is impressed by its resolution on the panchayat. So are we,—unfavourably.

NO RESTRICTED FRANCHISES.

Instead of patting back history, and saddling India with a system of Government progressively unrepresentative as it ascends the path of power, we call on modern India, face to face with the most modern developments of industrialism and finance, to insist on adult suffrage in elections to every legislative and administrative body.

Whether special communal representation is to go, or to stay, in no wise affects such a proposal. The fullest franchise should prevail in each community, as well as in the general electorate. No representative of a business community, or of a Labour community (if special representative of Labour were accorded), should be appointed by a hole-and-corner meeting. Such representative should be voted upon by every member of the community or group represented.

Educational qualifications are not imposed in "exclusive, purseproud England." Why should a new Nation impose them upon itself?

If sophisticated disingenuous paper schemes for continuing the subjection of the illiterate and poor are not rejected by the National Congress propaganda, Indian Self-Government will come to be regarded by the working classes of the Empire as a device of Indian Capitalists and territorialists to make India safe for the plutocracy.

DENNISTOUN CASE JUDGEMENT.

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FAILS.

LONDON, Apl. 3.

Mr. Justice McCardie delivered judgement to-day in the Dennistoun case. He held that the agreement which the plaintiff alleged existed between herself and Col. Dennistoun was void and could not legally be enforced.

Mr. Justice McCardie also found that Mrs. Dennistoun's claim for damages for breach of alleged contract failed.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for £472 with general costs of action; also costs of issue with regard to collusion and costs relating to sums that she recovered.

Judgment was given for the defendant on the claim for £616, also claim for damages for breach of contract with costs relating to both these causes of actions.—Reuter's Special.

ACCUSED PLEAD ALIBI.

(Continued from previous page.)

Shanker Rao would have been forgiven if Kamlabai had returned to Indore. He was anxious to convey the message because whatever prosperity he had attained was due to Shanker Rao. He had told the Commissioner that Shanker Rao had been sent to jail on a charge of misappropriating money.

The Commissioner asked him what connection could there be between the return of Kamlabai and Shanker Rao's release. His reply to that was that he knew all the internal circumstances and it was his belief that Shanker Rao would be released from jail with the return of Kamlabai to Indore. The Commissioner asked him what was the reason for such belief and he said it was believed that Kamlabai had run away because of Shanker Rao. The Commissioner asked: "What was the position of Kamlabai at Indore? Was she considered a Maharani?" Phanso replied: "No." The Commissioner then asked: "Did she receive all the honours of a member of the Maharaja's family?" The reply was in the negative.

In continuation of his statement Phanse declared that he and his companions before they came to Bombay took an oath that they would take Kamlabai to Indore of her own accord and would harm nobody. They were to do this by giving her some money.

When he came to Bombay he received a message that Kamlabai was ready to come and that a motor should be kept ready. Later he got another message stating that she was much grieved that she could not get away as she did not get "one hundredth of the jewellery and clothes she got at Indore" that Bawla kept her "on the strength of a pistol."

It was read over to the accused and he admitted it to be true.

Mr. Welinker opposed the admissibility of this document as an exhibit and argued his point at length.

The statement after some argument was allowed to go in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker, witness said he recorded the statement of the accused under Section 153 of Indore Procedure Code, corresponding to Section 164 of the Indian Procedure Code.

LEAVE APPLICATIONS OF ACCUSED.

Gopal Chatterjee, Superintendent, C. I. D., Indore, then produced an application submitted by accused No. 6, Mumtaz Mohmed, dated 20-12-1924 asking for a month's leave to attend his brother's marriage at Ujjain. The leave was sanctioned. On the 9th of January, Mumtaz Mohmed again applied for leave for 15 days' casual leave which was granted. Mumtaz Mohmed absented from the 9th of January. There was no muster roll kept for officers from the rank of Sub-Inspectors and above.

Captain S. N. Jensiwalla of Indore State Forces, said in January last Dighe (No. 5) was in the rank of Lieutenant in the Air Force. On 7-1-25, Dighe applied for fifteen days' leave on private business. The leave was granted but Dighe did not return to duty afterwards. He did not know accused No. 8 Karamat. From the Muster Roll witness could show the name of Karamat Khan, Pay Sowar, Imperial Force. Karamat was on leave from 3rd of January to 10th of January on private leave. Accused, however, absented himself from the 3rd of January upto 27th January when he was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker witness said he did not know Karamat Khan himself.

SHAFI AHMED.

Laxmanrao Khanderao Tungare, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Indore said he knew accused No. 1 who was a Risaldar in the Mounted Police, Indore. He was granted one week's casual leave on 16-10-1924. Accused returned on the 6th of November and overstayed his leave by 13 days. On the 9th of January accused again applied for 25 days' privilege leave, on account of the illness of his uncle and got 15 days' leave. Witness knew accused No. 8 Karamat Khan. He was a Pay Sergeant in Imperial Lancers, Indore. He was also present when Karamat's house as well as his person was searched. There was a wound on Karamat's leg. The panchnama was tendered as an exhibit.

MR. SARMA'S EVIDENCE.

Amrut Ghateshwar Sharma of Holkar State Service Indore, said he was the Financial Secretary of Indore State. He came to Bombay on the 10th of January last with another officer named Rashid. He came to assist Chunilal Onkarlal in connection with a suit pending in Bombay High Court. On the 10th witness saw the Solicitors. Witness went to Thoburn House at Appollo Bunder and stayed with Mr. Rashid. On the 11th he had no particular business being Sunday but visited Mr. Onkarlal. On the 12th January in the morning witness went with Rashid to Victoria Terminus. Rashid purchased two tickets and booked two berths by the Calcutta Mail in the second class compartment. After that witness went to see an officer of Indore who was an indoor patient of a hospital. They then went to Whiteaway Laidlaw and thence to the Solicitors, viz. Malvi Hiralal, Runchodas and Modi.

Mr. Welinker:—I hope their bills are not as long as their names (laughter).

Continuing witness said at about 7-30 p.m. on the 12th he was waiting at Thoburn House for Rashid who returned a little before 8-30 p.m. with a man whom he (witness) did not know before. At about 8-30 p.m. witness, Chunilal, Rashid and his friend went to Victoria Terminus at about 8-50 p.m. Mr. Rashid found out that the berths were reserved for them where luggage was put in. They were strolling on the platform waiting for the documents to come from the Solicitors but as they did not come Rashid and witness took out the luggage and the train moved. Witness then went to Chunilal's pedhi to enquire if documents had come there. As a result of certain conversation witness heard at the railway platform while getting out of the train, he and Chunilal went to make enquiries whether any Indore officer had come into trouble with the Bombay police. Chunilal suggested that they should go to a police station, and they went to Chowpaty side. They got some information at a police station and learnt that four were wounded and one was arrested. From that police station they went to J. J. Hospital. They saw no one wounded there but heard that four were wounded and one was arrested. Chunilal retired, and witness went to Chunilal's pedhi and feeling rather oppressed he wrote down a telegram and sent it to Indore.

At this stage when the telegram in question was tendered, Mr. Welinker objected to its going in as he contended that it was not relevant to the case because it was a telegram which had passed between third parties with whom the accused had nothing to do.

After some argument His Worship over ruled the objection.

Continuing witness said he did not know except himself, Rashid and Mulgaonker any other Indore officials were in Bombay on the 12th January. Mr. Khasgiwala was an Indore official whom he met in Bombay between 9 and 10 p.m. on the 13th January at Somerset House. On the 12th witness did not know if Khasgiwala was in Bombay. Atmaram Sing is a household officer of Indore State. At present he is an A.D.C. Witness and Atmaram Sing lived near Yeshwant Nivas near Tukoganj. He did not know where Maharaja was living on the 12th of January. The Maharaja lived where he liked, there was no golden rule. Atmaram Sing was on personal attendance of H. H. the Maharaja a few days ago as well as an A.D.C.

Magistrate:—Why did you send the telegram to Atmaram Sing?

A.—I thought Atmaram Sing to be very painstaking man and that he would make enquiries as to who were the Indore officers in Bombay.

Q.—Was this telegram result of your brain wave?

A.—Because I was anxious about the Indore State Officials. I was a simpleton and in a wiser moment I should not have sent the telegram at all.

His Worship:—We all agree with you there, (Laughter).

Q.—What did you mean by "inform proper quarters"?

Q.—I wanted Atmaram Sing to find out if any one had gone to Bombay, if so to inform his people in regard to the incident.

Continuing witness said next morning he went to Somerset House and enquired about Mulgaonker and was referred to the "Annexe". He found Mulgaonker absent. He was informed that Khasgiwala and Hakimji were in Bombay in attendance of H.H. the Begum of Bhopal. On the way to Somerset House he saw newspaper posters with glaring head lines about the Malabar Hill tragedy. Before he bought the newspaper he went to Somerset House to learn something about the incident. After reading the details in the newspaper, he decided not to send any more detailed telegram to Indore.

ANXIETY SET AT REST.

His Worship:—Because your anxiety was set at rest (laughter).

Continuing witness said he did not know who Ponde was. There were many Pondes, there was a scholarship holder Ponde, and there was a Mankari of Indore.

Magistrate:—Where are you from?

Q.—I am from Tanjore.

Mr. Kemp:—Do you know accused No. 2 Ponde?

Q:—(After looking at accused No. 2) I had read in the newspapers that one Ponde was under arrest.

Mr. Kemp:—How long have you known him?

A.—About a year.

Q.—Do you know Dighe?

A:—I can't say positively. I believe the 5th accused is Dighe. As far as I know accused No. 5 is Dighe, but I am not sure?

Q.—What is he?

A.—In January last he was an officer in the Indore army.

Q.—When did you see Ponde last?

A.—Some time in December last.

Q.—Was he your friend?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you see Dighe last?

A.—Some time in December last when he came for some charitable subscription.

Continuing witness said on the night of the 12th when he was at Victoria Terminus Station he did not see anybody in the carriage. Before the train left, he saw two or three persons getting in the train. He could swear and say that he did not know them.

Q.—Could you say whether they were Hindus or Mahomedans?

A.—They were not Europeans.

Q.—That means they were Hindus or Mahomedans?

A.—I can't say. One of them had a fenta, for the other I could not say.

Magistrate:—Because all his attention was centred in the plaint (laughter).

Witness:—Yes (laughter).

Mr. Kemp:—Where is now Chunilal Onkarlal?

A.—I have not made enquiries about his whereabouts.

Q.—Is he in Bombay?

A.—I don't know.

Further hearing was adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

LADY RAWLINSON LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

DELHI, April 2.

Lady Rawlinson accompanied by Miss Wade and Major L. Gibbs A.D.C., left Delhi this evening for Bombay. Lady Rawlinson has borne the heavy strains of the last few days with remarkable courage and fortitude and the keen sympathy which has been extended to her from all parts of India has helped her in no small degree to bear her great loss. There will be many, who will greatly miss Lady Rawlinson for in the summer capital her keen interest in, and generous assistance to, several of the local institutions has practically helped them to a very great extent.

Sir Claude and Lady Jacob and Sir Andrew Skeen were among the personal friends assembled at the Railway station to wish her a safe and comfortable journey to England.

Lady Rawlinson sails for England by "Dongola" and reach there on the 19th April.—A.P.

LORD READING.

LEAVES DELHI ON THURSDAY.

SIMLA, April 3.

The "Gazette of India" says Lord Reading leaves Delhi by special train on Thursday morning for Bombay *en route* to England. His Excellency will arrive in Bombay on the afternoon of the 10th, departure from Delhi and arrival in Bombay being private. The Viceregal salute of 31 guns will be fired on the 9th April announcing Lord Reading's departure. The party accompanying His Excellency to England will be Countess Reading and Captains R. Burton and D. B. Daly.—A. P.

WHAT ABOUT EXPENDITURE?

HOME DEPT. EVADES QUESTION.

MADRAS, April 3.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M. L. A., writes in connection with the forthcoming visit of H. E. Lord Reading to England to confer with the Secretary of State:—It is significant that the question of the expenditure involved on account of the visit was neither mentioned by Government during the course of the last budget debates nor referred to specifically in the estimates presented to the Assembly with a view to obtain information. This matter came to our notice only late in the session and I addressed Government a question on the subject which I requested the Legislative Secretary to have answered at short notice two days before the close of the session on the ground that the Assembly was adjourning within a day or two thereafter and it would not be possible for the members to obtain information on the matter before it might be too late. I was, however, informed by the Legislative Secretary that the Home Department refused to waive the full period of the notice; in other words, refused to answer the question before the session closed.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal left Calcutta for Darjeeling on Thursday night.—A.P.

The swearing in of Sir William Keith as Governor of Burma will take place at Government House, Rangoon, to-day.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. & O. Mail boat Razmak were the Rt. Rev the Lord Bishop of Ballarat Sir Fazulbhoi Currimbhoy.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captain J. B. Robinson Aide-de-Camp left Bombay by Special Train for Mahableshwar on Thursday.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the Rangoon University has appointed Justice J. A. Maung Gyi to be the pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University during the absence from Burma of Hon Sir Robert Giles, Bar.-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary, Major H. de N. Lucas, Commandant of the Body Guard and Captain J. B. Robinson, Aide-de-Camp was present at the Ceremonial in connection with the late Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India at Ballard Pier, on Thursday.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces, Sir William Marris, will leave Lucknow on Sunday, April 5th, and reach Delhi on the morning of the 6th. On the same evening the Governor leaves Delhi for Dehra Dun where His Excellency will halt for nine days. On April 17th the Governor will leave Dehra Dun and arrive at Naintal the next day.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Patna, April 2.—The Bihar and Orissa Government have appointed a small Expert Committee to consider the state of cattle breeding in the province with a view to improving the condition of cattle.—A.P.

The approximate gross earnings of the Mysore Railways during the week ending 14th March 1925 amounted to Rs. 82,760 or an increase of Rs. 19,259 over the earnings for the corresponding week of last year and Rs. 13,016 more than the earnings of the previous week, due to the increase in the passenger traffic on account of the Jatra at Sravanbelagola near Mandagere.

The Mysore Government have declared vaccination as compulsory for a further period of two years from 1st January 1925 in the Bagepally Municipality in the Kolar District.

Mr. R. H. Haines who was arrested in Calcutta and brought to Rangoon on a charge of theft of a launch, appeared on Friday before the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The complainants are Messrs. U Po Han and Co. The launch is supposed to have been sold for Rs. 6,000. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

Mr. F. B. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been appointed special officer by the Madras Government to enquire into and report on the proposals for the separation of the Technical Branch of the Public Works from the Secretariat. At present, the P. W. Secretariat is a combined department, the Chief Engineer to the P. W. D. being also Secretary to Government in that Department.

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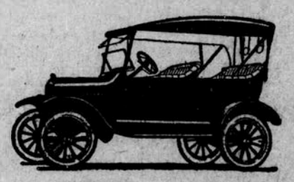

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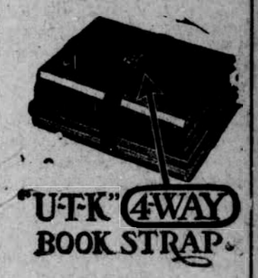

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RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

TEXT OF HISTORIC DOCUMENT.

CONCESSIONS TO JAPAN IN N. SAGHALIEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, March 2.

A formal exchange of ratifications having been made between the representatives of Russia and Japan at Peking, the Russo-Japanese Treaty has now become effective and the diplomatic relations between the two nations placed on a normal basis. The following is an authorised official version of the text of the Russo-Japanese Convention with the accompanying Protocols and letters:—

Convention embodying basic rules of the relations between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desiring to promote relations of good neighbourhood and economic co-operation between them, have resolved to conclude a convention embodying basic rules in regulation of such relations and, to that end, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China, Jushii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure;

The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Lev Mikhailovitch Karhan, Ambassador to the Republic of China:

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties agree that with the coming into force of the present Convention, diplomatic and consular relations shall be established between them.

ARTICLE II.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that the Treaty of Portsmouth of September 5th, 1905, shall remain in full force.

It is agreed that the Treaties, Conventions and Agreements, other than the said Treaty of Portsmouth which were concluded between Japan and Russia prior to November 7th, 1917, shall be re-examined at a Conference to be subsequently held between the Governments of the High Contracting Parties and are liable to revision or annulment as altered circumstances may require.

ARTICLE III.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties agree that upon the coming into force of the present Convention, they shall proceed to the conclusion of a treaty Convention of 1907, taking into consideration such changes as may have taken place in the general conditions since the conclusion of the said Fishery Convention.

Pending the conclusion of a convention so revised, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall maintain the practices established in 1924 relating to the lease of fishery lots to Japanese subjects.

ARTICLE IV.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties agree that upon the coming into force of the present Convention they shall proceed to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation in conformity with the principles here-under mentioned, and that pending the conclusion of such a treaty, the general intercourse between the two countries shall be regulated by those principles.

(1) The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the laws of the country (a) have full liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other, and (b) enjoy constant and complete protection for the safety of their lives and property.

(2) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the laws of the country accord in its territories to the subjects or citizens of the other, to the widest possible extent and on condition of reciprocity, the right of private ownership and the liberty to engage in commerce, navigation, industries and other peaceful pursuits.

(3) Without prejudice to the right of each Contracting Party to regulate by its own laws the system of international trade in that country, it is understood that neither Contracting Party shall apply in discrimination against the other Party any measures of prohibition, restriction or impost which may serve to hamper the growth of the intercourse, economic or otherwise, between the two countries, it being the intention of both Parties to place the commerce, navigation and industry of each country, as far as possible, on the footing of the most favoured nation. The Governments of the High Contracting Parties further agree that they shall enter into negotiations, from time to time as circumstances may require, for the conclusion of special arrangements relative to commerce and navigation to adjust and to promote economic relations between the two countries.

ARTICLE V.

The High Contracting Parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and restrain all persons in any Governmental service for them and all organisations on receipt of any financial assistance from them from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatever to endanger the order and security in any part of the territories of Japan or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is further agreed that neither Contracting Party shall permit the presence in the territories under its jurisdiction—(a) of organisations or groups pretending to be the Government for any part of the territories of the other Party, or (b) of alien subjects or citizens who may be found to be actually carrying on political activities for such organisations or groups.

ARTICLE VI.

In the interest of promoting economic relations between the two countries, and taking into consideration the needs of Japan with regard to natural resources, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is willing to grant to Japanese subjects, companies and associations, concessions for the exploitation of minerals, forests and other natural resources in all the territories of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE VII.

The present convention shall be ratified.

Such ratification by each of the High Contracting Parties shall, with as little delay as possible, be communicated, through its diplomatic representative at Peking, to the Government of the other Party, and from the date of the latter of such communications this Convention shall come into full force.

The formal exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Peking as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate in the English language and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking, this twentieth Day of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five.

K. Yoshizawa. L. Karakhan.
(L. S.) (L. S.)

PROTOCOL (A).

Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in proceeding this day to the signature of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the relations between them, have deemed it advisable to regulate certain questions in relation to the said Convention, and have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to place in the possession of the other Party the movable and immovable property belonging to the Embassy and Consulates of such other Party and actually existing within its own territories.

In case it is found that the land occupied by the former Russian Government at Tokyo is so situated as to cause difficulties to the town planning of Tokyo or to the service of the public purposes, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be willing to consider the proposals which may be made by the Japanese Government looking to the removal of such difficulties.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall accord to the Government of Japan all reasonable facilities in the selection of suitable sites and buildings for the Japanese Embassy and Consulates to be established in the territories of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that all questions of the debts due to the Government or subjects of Japan on account of public loans and treasury bills issued by the former Russian Governments, to wit by the Imperial Government of Russia and the Provisional Government which succeeded it, are reserved for adjustment at subsequent negotiations between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Provided that in the adjustment of such questions, the Government or subjects of Japan shall not, all other conditions being equal, be placed in any position less favourable than that which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may accord to the Government or nationals of any other country on similar questions.

It is also agreed that all questions relating to claims of the Government of either Party to the Government of the other, or of the nationals of either Party to the Government of the other, are reserved for adjustment at subsequent negotiations between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE III.

In view of the climatic conditions in Northern Saghalien preventing the immediate homeward transportation of the Japanese troops now stationed there, these troops shall be completely withdrawn from the said region by May 15th, 1925.

Such withdrawal shall be commenced as soon as climatic conditions will permit it and any and all districts in Northern Saghalien so evacuated by Japanese troops shall immediately thereupon be restored in full sovereignty to the proper authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The details pertaining to the transfer of administration and to the termination of the occupation shall be arranged at Alexandrovsk between the Commander of the Japanese Occupation Army and the Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE IV.

The High Contracting Parties mutually declare that there actually exists no treaty or agreement of military alliance nor any other secret agreement which either of them has entered into with any third Party and which constitutes an infringement upon, or a menace to, the sovereignty, territorial rights or national safety of the other Contracting Party.

ARTICLE V.

The present Protocol is to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the Relations between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed under the same date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol in duplicate in the English Language and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking, this Twentieth Day of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five.

K. YOSHIZAWA. L. KARAHAN.
(L.S.) (L.S.)

PROTOCOL (B).

The High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following as the basis for the Concession Contracts to be concluded within five months from the date of the complete evacuation of Northern Saghalien by Japanese troops, as provided for in Article 3 of Protocol (A) signed this day between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

1. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to grant to Japanese concerns recommended by the Government of Japan the concession for the exploitation of 50 per cent. in area, of each of the oil fields in Northern Saghalien which are mentioned in the Memorandum submitted to the Representative of the Union by the Japanese Representative of August 29th, 1924. For the purpose of determining the area to be leased to the Japanese concerns for such exploitation, each of the said oil fields shall be divided into checker-board squares of from fifteen to forty dessiatines each, and a number of these squares representing 50 per cent. of the whole area shall be alloted to the Japanese, it being understood that the squares to be so leased to the Japanese are, as a rule, to be non-contiguous to one another, but shall include all the wells now being drilled or worked by the Japanese With regard to the remaining unleased lots of the oil fields mentioned in the said Memorandum, it is agreed that should the Government of the Union Soviet Socialist Republics decide to offer such lots, wholly or in part, for foreign concession, Japanese concerns shall be afforded equal opportunity in the matter of such concession.

2. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also agrees to authorise Japanese concerns recommended by the Government of Japan to prospect oil fields, for a period of from five to ten years, on the Eastern coast of Northern Saghalien over an area of the thousand square versts to be selected within one year after the conclusion of the Concession Contracts, and in case oil fields shall have been established in consequence of such prospecting by the Japanese, the Concession for the exploitation of 50 per cent. in area, of the oil fields so established shall be granted to the Japanese.

3. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic agrees to grant to Japanese concerns recommended by the Government of Japan the concession for the exploitation of coal fields on the Western coast of Northern Saghalien over a specific area which shall be determined in the Concession Contracts. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further agrees to grant to such Japanese concerns the concession regarding coal fields in the Doue district over a specific area to be determined in the Concession Contracts. With regard to the coal fields outside the specific area mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, it is also agreed that should the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decide to offer them for foreign concession, Japanese concerns shall be afforded equal opportunity in the matter of such concession.

4. The period of the concessions for the exploitation of oil and coal fields stipulated in the preceding paragraphs shall be from forty to fifty years.

5. As royalty for the said concessions, the Japanese concessionaires shall make over annually to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in case of coal fields, from five to eight per cent. of their gross output; and in case of oil fields from 5 to 15 per cent. of their gross output; provided that in the case of a gusher, the royalty may be raised upto 45 per cent. of its gross output.

The percentage of output thus to be made over as royalty shall be definitely fixed in the Concession Contracts and it may be graduated according to the scale of annual output in a manner to be defined in such contracts.

6. The said Japanese concerns shall be permitted to fell trees needed for purposes of the enterprises and to set up various undertakings with a view to facilitating communication and transportation of materials and products. Details connected therewith shall be arranged in the Concession Contracts.

7. In consideration of the royalty abovementioned and taking also into account the disadvantages under which the enterprises are to be placed by reason of the geographical position and other general conditions of the districts affected it is agreed that the importation and exportation of any articles, materials and products needed for or obtained from such enterprises shall be permitted free of duty, and that the enterprises shall not be subjected to any such taxation or restriction as may in fact render their remunerative working impossible.

8. The Government of he Union Soviet Socialist Republics shall accord all reasonable protection and facilities to the said enterprises.

9. Details connected with the fore-going Articles shall be arranged in the Concession Contracts.

The present Protocol is to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the Relations between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed under the same date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol in duplicate in the English Language, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking this Twentieth Day of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five.

K. YOSHIZAWA. L. KARAHAN.
(L.S.) (L.S.)

DECLARATION

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Convention embodying the Basic Rules of the Relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan, the undersigned Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has the honour to declare that the recognition by his Government of the validity of the Treaty of Portsmouth of September 5, 1905, does not in any way signify that the Government of the Union shares with the former Tsarist Government the political responsibility for the conclusion of the said Treaty.

L. KARAHAN,
(L. S.)

Peking, January 20, 1925.

EXCHANGED NOTES.

Peking, January 20, 1925.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour on behalf of my Government to declare that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that the work which is now being carried on by the Japanese in Northern Saghalien both in the oil and the coal fields, as stated in the Memorandum handed to the Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Japanese Plenipotentiary on August 29, 1924, be continued until the conclusion of the Concession Contracts to be effected within five months from the date of the complete evacuation of Northern Saghalien by the Japanese troops, provided the Japanese abide by the following vonditions:

(1) The work must be continued in strict accordance with the data of the said Memorandum of August 29, 1924, as regards the area, the number of workers and experts employed, the machinery and other conditions provided in the Memorandum.

(2) The produce such as oil and coal cannot be exported or sold and may only be applied to the use of the staff and equipment connected with the said work.

(3) The permission granted by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the continuation of the work shall in no way affect the stipulations of the future concession contract.

(4). The question of operation of the Japanese wireless stations in Northern Saghalien is reserved for future arrangement, and will be adjusted in a manner consistent with the existing laws of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics prohibiting private and foreign establishment of the wireless stations.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you, Monseieur le Ministre, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) L. KARAHAN.

His Excellency
Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan.
Peking, January 20, 1925.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the following Note from Your Excellency, under this date:

"Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour on behalf of my Government to declare that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that the work which is now being carried on by the Japanese in Northern Saghalien both in the oil and the coal fields, as stated in the Memorandum handed to the Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Japanese Plenipotentiary on August 29, 1924, be continued until the conclusion of the Concession Contracts to be effected within five months from the date of the complete evacuation of Northern Saghalien by the Japanese troops, provided the Japanese abide by the following conditions:

His Excellency
Mr. Lev. Mikhailovitch Karahan,
Ammassador of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics.

1. The work must be continued in strict accordance with the data of the said Memorandum of August 29, 1924, as regards the area, the number of workers and experts employed, the machiney and other conditions provided in the Memorandum.

2. The produce such as oil and coal cannot be exported or sold and may only be applied to the use of the staff and equipment connected with the said work.

3. The permission granted by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the continuation of the work shall in no way affect the stipulations of the future Concession Contracts.

4. The question of operation of the Japanese wireless stations in Northern Saghalien is reserved for future arrangement, and will be adjusted in manner consistent with the existing laws of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics prohibiting private and foreign establishment of wireless stations."

On behalf of my Government, I have the honour to state that the Japanese Imperial Government agrees entirely with the said Note.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) K. YOSHIZAWA.

ANNEXED NOTE.

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Convention embodying Basis Rules of the Relations between the Union Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan, the undersigned Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has the honour to tender hereby to the Government of Japan an expression of sincere regrets for the Nikolaievsk incident of 1920.

L. KARAHAN,
(L. S.)

Peking, January 20, 1925.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

Kinkichi Yoshizawa, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and Lev Mikhailovitch Karahan, Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to China, authorised under their respective full powers found in due and good form, met this day at Peking, and closely examined the following documents:—

1. A Convention embodying Basic Rules of the relations between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
2. Two Protocols.
3. One Declaration.
4. One set of Notes.
5. One annexed Note.

Having agreed upon every term and stipulation contained therein, the Plenipotentiaries have officially signed and sealed the respective documents.

The two Plenipotentiaries further agreed that there should be opposed to the present Protocol the Memorandum, handed by the Japanese Plenipotentiary to the Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on August 29, 1924, and embodying a statement on the conditions of oil and coal fields worked by the Japanese in Northern Saghalien.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the Two High Contracting Parties have signed the present protocol in duplicate, in the English language, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking this Twentieth Day of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five.

K. YOSHIZAWA. L. KARAHAN.
(L. S.) (L. S.)

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NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP EXCEEDS 11000.

The following Congress membership chart is based on the information received in the office of the All India Congress Committee by the 30th March, 1925:—

Province	Class A	Class B	Total
1. Ajmer	2	15	17
2. Andhra	157	357	1200
3. Assam	113	1	114
4. Behar	718	261	979*
5. Bengal	254	962	1216
6. Berar	...	...	12
7. Burma	46	31	77
8. C.P. Hindustani	...	...	500
9. C.P. Marathi	29	21	50
10. Bombay	231	133	364
11. Delhi	83	62	145
12. Gujarat	2095	101	2196
13. Karnatak	283	251	534
14. Kerala	(No information received)		
15. Maharashtra	230	238	468
16. Punjab	636	...	636
17. Sindh	75	201	276
18. Tamil Nadu	472	464	936
19. U.P.	157	357	1336†
20. Utkal	99	47	146
	4887	3145	11202

Class A: Self-spinning members.

Class B: Members who obtain their yarn otherwise.

*103 of these sent yarn spun by family members.

†822 of these members are unclassified.

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106/1, Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-lookfng hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal
1 box of pills	1-8.	expenses, i e, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 ineluding transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

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SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,
Pir Gilanian, St. 13 LAHORE.

DELHI SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A RECORD PROGRESS.

In his report of the fifth year's working of the Delhi Central Social Service League, Mr. Aminuddin, Hony. Secy., records considerable progress, the League made in several useful directions since its inception. The League had actively participated in the campaign against drinks and the use of intoxicants and both by representation to Government and propaganda among the public, has tried to reduce the evil of drink In the matter of putting down brothels the League was equally vigilant and made use of sections of Municipal Act in removing public prostitutes from several respectable localities. In this respect the League had successfully contested cases in the law courts. The League's activities in this direction were, however, limited owing to inadequacy of provisions of the local Municipal Act and, therefore, reiterates its previous appeal to local Government to extend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act to the Delhi province.

IN THE CAUSE OF LABOUR.

The League had done most useful and beneficial work for ameliorating the conditions of labouring classes in the province, following the activities of the Bombay Social Service League. In this respect the Secretary approached local mills for permission to start educational and social work among the labourers; but owing to lack of response from the mill authorities and other circumstances such as Delhi riots and floods, this work had to be kept in abeyance. In this connection the League was able to successfully contest a case under Workmen's Compensation Act on behalf of a P. W. D Contractor's cooly. The League had great opposition to contend with in this matter, as no witness from the factory would come forward to support the injured applicant with a view to throw light in fixing the cause of responsibility for the accident. Mr. D. Johnstone, the Commissioner under the Act laid particular emphasis on this point and observed "in such cases it is impossible to place reliance on the verbal statements only; for those still employed in the workshop naturally do not dare to give evidence against their employer". The League's work during the floods was greatly appreciated and the League also had started a co-operative stores. In respect of propaganda, the League had done good work during the past year and organised meetings and lectures and cinema exhibitions for the Baby Week. The League had made several important representations to Government and expressed its opinion on proposals for social legislation especially with regard to Labour.—A. P.

A BENGAL PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To review the present position prevailing in the marriage market in Bengal, we have to take into consideration two important factors of supply and demand. When there is less supply but more demand, the market is said to be tight. Tightness in its pinch is felt by the buyers, the fathers of marriagable daughters. Market is a place where buyers and sellers meet, but unless the scope of marketing is facilitated, the keen competition is inevitable.

The Hindu laws, as well as the family traditions ordain that a daughter must be married at a certain age, sons being honourably excepted. Again, this marriage must be restricted to one's own "Gotra", or the circle of lineage. This circle has now grown too narrow to be equal to the occasion. In ancient times there was no convenient means for travelling from one remote village to another and, therefore, this lineage was confined to the geographica boundaries. Circumstances have changed since then, and this should be engulfed now. Some time ago there was a proposal of bringing the Lalas, the Kayasthas of the United Provinces within this fold; this was a genuine attempt on the part of the Kayastha Sabha of Bengal with a view to remove the present congestion, but the inter-marriage between these two communities are seldom reported.

This is certainly a liberal view, but what about Bengal itself? What have we done to bring East and West Bengal together: Eastern and Western Bengal still stand aloof, high with pride for each one's family prestige. It requires a bold stand to bring about a marriage between the Kayasthas of "Uttar Rari" and "Dakhin Rari" better known in the modern Geography as East and West Bengal. If the marriages between these two communities be freely negotiated, the economic solution by more "supply" of the commodities "bridgegrooms" may be achieved, with bloom in the marriage market. When is this coming?—Yours, etc.,

J. L. BOSE.
Vice Principal,
India School of Accountancy and Associate Editor, "Commercial Education."
March 28.

RETROGRADE AND INEQUITOUS.

BURMA TAX ON SEA PASSENGERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
MOULMEIN, April 1.

The following resolution was passed at a public meeting held here to-day:—

This public meeting of the Indian and other citizens of Moulmein condemns the principle on which the Burma Tax on Sea Passengers' Bill, 1925, is based and the manner in which it was rushed through the local Legislative Council in spite of the unanimous protest of the Indian community and European leaders of business. Further this meeting believes that the expulsion of the Non-Burman Offenders' Bill, 1925, referred to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council is subversive of all cannons of justice and equity and is specially aimed at the Indian community. Further this meeting views with disappointment the previous sanction accorded by His Excellency the Viceroy for the introduction into the Council of such retrograde and inequitous Bills against Indians in a province of India and it declares that the policy underlying these Bills tends to create incalculable difficulties and unhappy division between Burmans and non-Burmans and is fraught with most undesirable consequences to both. The meeting was attended by Europeans also.

ROAD-SIDE PATIENTS.

REPORT OF MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, Mar. 7.

The Medical Relief Committee, appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation has submitted the following report regarding proposals for providing hospital accommodation for the treatment of roadside cases of patients :—

It will be remembered that Government having drawn the attention of the Corporation to the inadequacy of hospital accommodation in the existing hospitals for the treatment of roadside cases, the Commissioner was requested to submit proposals in the matter, who after fully dealing with the respective liabilities of Government and the Corporation with regard to the provision of medical relief in the city suggested that the Corporation might agree to bear the initial and recurring cost of 60 extra beds at the J. J. and 30 extra beds at the G. T. Hospitals on certain conditions. As, however, the Committee did not approve of this proposal, they requested the Commissioner to report on the feasibility of turning a portion of the Maratha Hospital into a hospital of 50 beds for the treatment of ordinary diseases, making a definite provision therein for roadside cases to the extent of 20 beds. He, however, stated that he was of opinion that with the opening of the new King Edward Memorial Hospital with 284 beds, the Corporation would, within the limits of the addition thus made to the hospital accommodation of the City, be making the best provision that could be made to enable the Government Hospitals to meet their share of the demands both of roadside cases and of every other class of patients. As the question of providing adequate hospital accommodation in the City was raised by Government and a Committee was appointed by them to investigate and to report on the whole question of providing adequate hospital accommodation in the City, the Committee did not consider it advisable to consider this particular question any further at that stage. A report made to this effect was however, referred back by the Corporation to the Committee with a request that they should suggest some measures for the relief of roadside cases. While the question was being considered by the Committee, Government issued a Press Note dated the 4th December 1924, embodying therein the results of the investigations carried on by the Committee appointed by Government and the general outlines of the future programme to carry out the suggestions made therein. In this scheme it is proposed to make a provision for 850 additional beds—300 by Government and 550 by the Municipality—to meet the present needs of the City. This scheme has been approved by the Corporation under their resolution No 11,240 dated the 16th February 1925. Under the circumstances, the Committee after careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, do not consider it desirable and necessary to take any steps in the matter at present.

BOMBAY CORPORATION AND NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.

The Bombay Corporation will shortly consider the following notice of motion from Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya:—

"That the Schools Committee be requested to observe the following days as holidays for closing the Municipal schools:—1. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's anniversary day; 2. Lokamanya Tilak's anniversary day; 3. Shivaji's Birthday; and 4. Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday."

HELP TO GYMNASIUMS.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe has given notice to move:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to make a provision in the next year's Budget of an amount of Rs. 15,000 for giving grants to deserving gymnasiums in the City as an encouragement to physical culture."

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai will move:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to two articles which appeared on the title page of the "Gujerati Kesari" of Thursday, 5th March 1925, pointing out the differential treatment meted out by him to the "Times of India" and the "Gujerati Kesari" in respect of the alleged offences committed by the said papers by putting up unlicensed advertisements in public places, and he be requested to submit a report to the Corporation at an early date in the matter."

THIRD ENCLOSURE.

The following letter to the President from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay will also be considered:—

"In reply to your letter No. 10959, dated the 7th February 1925, addressed to Government in the General Department, I am directed to state that after enquiries Government are of opinion that the effect of the opening of the Third Enclosure has been, on the whole, an advantage, as it has eliminated the disorderly crowds who used to frequent the centre of the race course and engage in unlicensed and irregular betting. Government do not therefore propose to interfere."

AN APPEAL.

In the beautiful and the picturesque hill area, near a village named Vanbakkam in the Chingleput District, Sadhu Rajamiengar proposes to build a temple dedicated to Shri Hari, and a Vedanta Ashrama for poor students. In this Rishikulam of the poor Sanskrit will be taught, and Vedas chanted. The estimated cost of the project amounts to Rs. 30,000, for the Mandir, and over and above a recurring monthly expense of Rs. 100. An appeal is made to the generous public of Bombay to contribute their mite, pecuniary or otherwise and help the cause. Donors are requested to remit their contributions to the Agent, Central Bank of India Ltd., 9, Broadway, Madras.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.
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(CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.)

(THURSDAY, April 2.)

Major C. C. J. Barrett, C.S.I., C.I.E., First Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for four months with effect from the 15th May, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Assistant Judge under training in the Khandesh District, to be Assistant Sessions Judge, Khandesh, during the period of the summer vacation of the District Court of Khandesh, i.e., from the 15th April to the 26th May, both days inclusive.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge in the Bombay Presidency, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave on medical certificate for six months in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. R. T. Barker, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, has been permitted to avail himself of the leave granted him from the 7th April, 1925.

Captain F. Seymour-Williams, D.S.O., (R.E., T.F.) is appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from the 18th March, 1925.

Mr. R. A. Shirali, Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, is granted leave on average pay for three months from the date of relief.

Mr. M. L. Khanna, Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. R. A. Sirali, pending further orders.

Mr. W. C. de C. Walsh, Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from the date of relief.

With effect from the date Mr. C. G. Croudance, Executive Engineer-in-charge, quarry section, proceeds on leave till the date Mr. H. A. Elgee, Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, proceeds on leave, Mr. W. H. Thomas Executive Engineer, Projects, should take charge of the Marine Lines section, in addition to his own duties, and Mr. O'Rorke should, in addition to exercising supervision over the Marine Lines section, take over full executive charge of the quarry section. On Mr. Elgee's departure on leave, Mr. Thomas should take over complete executive charge of the Marine Lines section, and Mr. O'Rorke should, in addition to charge of the quarry section act as Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, during Mr. Elgee's absence on leave.

The appointment of Mr. T. Harvey as Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Housing and Materials Division, under the Development Directorate is extended for a further period up to the 30th September 1926, with effect from the 26th February, 1925.

Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Take, M.R.C.S., (Engl.) L.R.C.P., (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Ire.) I.M.S. Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, is granted with effect from the 1st April, leave on average pay for six months.

Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M., (Liverp.), F.C.P.S., (Bom.) I.M.S., to be Presidency Surgeon, 1st district, and to do duty as Presidency Surgeon, 2nd district, with effect from the date on which Dr. A. K. Contractor, M.D., (Lond.), assumed charge of the duties of Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, and Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Dr. R. D. Dalal, Director, Belgaum Vaccine Institute, is granted leave on average pay for six months from the date of relief.

Messrs. Natvarlal Balubhai Shah, B.E., and Narayan Balkrishna Gadre, B.E., have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Indian Service of Engineers in Bombay as Assistant Executive Engineers.

Mr. J. R. Colabawalla, Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. 1 in No. 1 Housing and Materials Division of the Development Directorate, is granted, with effect from the 1st April, or date of relief, leave on average pay for three months and twenty-one days and on half average pay for two months and nine days.

Mr. Kala Singh, Assistant Engineer in No. 1 Housing and Materials Division of the Development Directorate, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from the 9th February or date of relief.

Mr. P. H. Diwan, Assistant Development Officer, should, in addition to his own duties, be District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District, with effect from the 11th February 1925, vice Mr. D. S. Modak.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, is appointed Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, for a further period of five years with effect from the 14th May, 1925.

Mr. R. B. Bhagwat, Head Master, Dhulia High School, on probation and doing duty as Assistant Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, to be Head Master, Nasik High School, with effect from 3rd March, 1925, vice Mr. R. K. Bhide, retired.

Mr. H. M. Mehta, First Master, Elphinstone High School Bombay, to be Head Master, Ahmedabad High School, with effect from 1st March 1925, vice Mr. C. D. Daru retired.

AGRICULTURAL OUT-LOOK.

Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stocks is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal:—Sind 25 to 55; Gujarat 28 to 45; Konkan 35 to 44; Deccan 32 to 53; Karnatak. 31 to 38.

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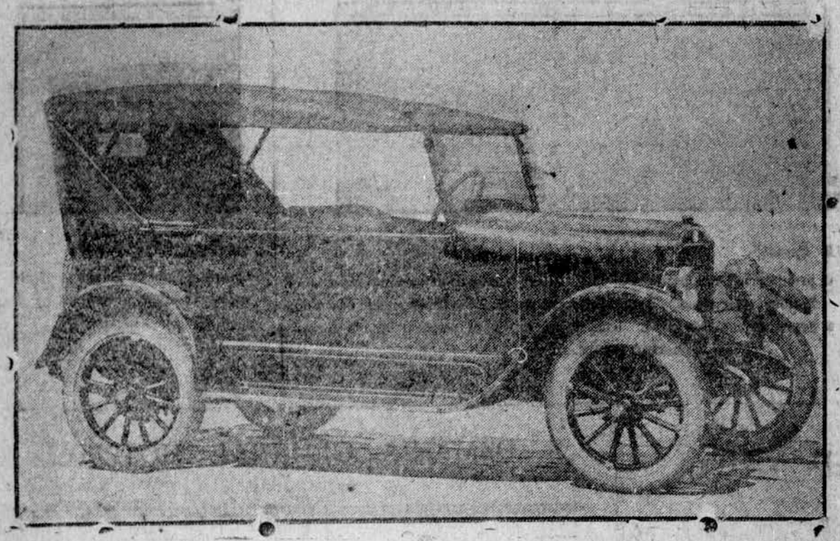

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SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S SUPERSESSION.

OFFICIAL QUIBBLES AND EVASIONS.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" writing on March 12th says:—

The appointment of Sir John Kerr as the acting Governor of Bengal gave rise to the following significant interchange in the House of Commons yesterday:—

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Prime Minister whether Sir John Kerr had been appointed Deputy Governor of Bengal; and if so why the Senior Executive Councillor, Sir Abdur Rahim, was not appointed in view of the general practice in such matters?

Lord Winterton (to whom the question was handed over) replied: No "general practice" can be said to exist in respect of the administration of an Act which has only been a few months in operation. The Right Hon. gentleman presumably has in mind the provisions relating to the filling of temporary vacancies, but these provisions have no application to the selection of substitutes for Governors proceeding on leave.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is there anything in the Act passed last year authorising the change of practice which has been usual for 60 years? Has the noble Lord a single precedent for the place of a Governor, who is not on the spot, being taken by any body except the Vice-President or the Senior Executive Councillor?

Lord Winterton: The answer to the first part of the question is that the Act of last year could possibly have altered a practice that did not exist; in other words, the Act of last year gave statutory authority to a condition of affairs that had previously existed in India. There could be no precedent at all for what was done in the Act in the filling of the vacancies.

Colonel Wedgwood: Does the noble Lord suggest that the filling up of a vacancies has never occurred in the past? Does he suggest that there has ever been any practice other than the one indicated in the question?

Lord Winterton: I say that the practice in regard to the filling of vacancies cannot be considered analogous to the Act passed last year. The situation which has arisen under the Act passed last year is because the Act of last year, for the first time in the history of British India, gave permission to the Secretary of State and the Governor-General to give leave to a Governor; this has never previously been allowed.

Colonel Wedgwood: Are we importing into that Act a new principle that is permanently to be used in India

Lord Winterton: No, Sir.

Colonel Wedgwood need not have allowed himself to be sidetracked by references to the Act of last year, which had no relevance to the point. Lord Winterton's answers were nothing but a series quibbles and evasions. He knows well enough that the supersession of Sir Abdur Rahim is a departure from precedent, and he also knows the reason for that departure. Perhaps he is ashamed to avow it.

MR. K. R. SABARWAL.

REFUSED PASSPORT TO INDIA.

The following correspondence passed between Mr. K. R. Sabarwal and the British Consul, Tokyo:—

Dear Sir,

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore during his recent visit to Japan asked me to return to India, as early as possible, and take up a post as his personal Assistant and also work in the Executive Department of his University, the Visva-Bharti. A copy of Dr. Tagore's letter to the above effect is enclosed herewith.

Under the circumstances, I beg to submit herewith an application for the grant of a Passport. I have reasons to believe from the attitude of the British Consular authorities in Japan and also hints dropped by them, to me as well as to my friends, that it is absolutely necessary and desirable to have a "Safe Conduct" attached to my Passport.

I, therefore, beg to request that such a "Safe Conduct" be accorded to me in order that both *en route* to India and on my arrival there I may proceed unmolested to the post which Dr. Tagore has offered me.

I intend sailing for home most probably at the end of August, unless nothing untoward happens, and it shall, therefore, be highly appreciated if the above-mentioned facilities were extended to me in time to book my passage.

Yours faithfully
(Sd.) K. R. Sabarwal.

Tokyo, July 14, 1924.

BRITISH CONSUL'S LETTER.

British Consulate,
Tokyo,
28th August, 1924

K. R. Sabarwal, Esq.,
Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 14th July applying for the issue of a passport with a "Safe Conduct" attached, I beg to inform you that I am unable to give you either a passport or a "Safe Conduct". I can, however, if you wish, grant you an Emergency Certificate for the journey to India only.

I am instructed to warn you that if you return to India you will do so at your own risk, and that I am unable to give you any assurance that you will not be prosecuted in India.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. Boulter,
Acting British Consul.

DR. TAGORE'S LETTER.

The following is a copy of the letter from Dr. Tagore referred to by Mr. Sabarwal:—

Visva-Bharati
Santiniketan, (India.)
21st June, 1924.

Dear Sabarwal,

In reference to our conversation of June 15th, I would like you to come to take up a post on the staff of my University in India at your earliest convenience.

Now that connections are being established between my Institution and the French-speaking world, as well as the country of Japan the qualifications you possess fit you for this work both as my personal assistant and in the Executive Department of Visva-Bharati.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Rabindranath Tagore.

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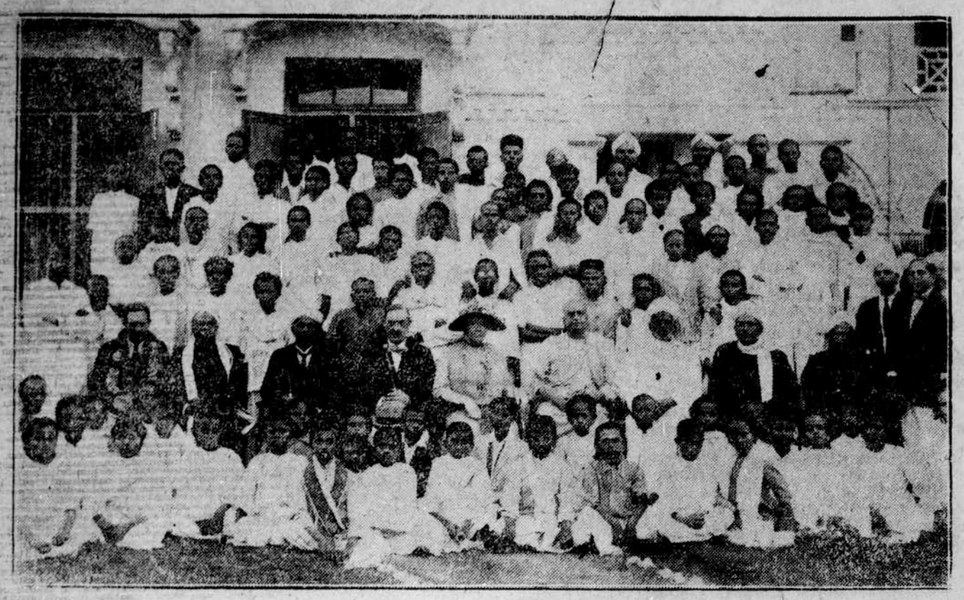
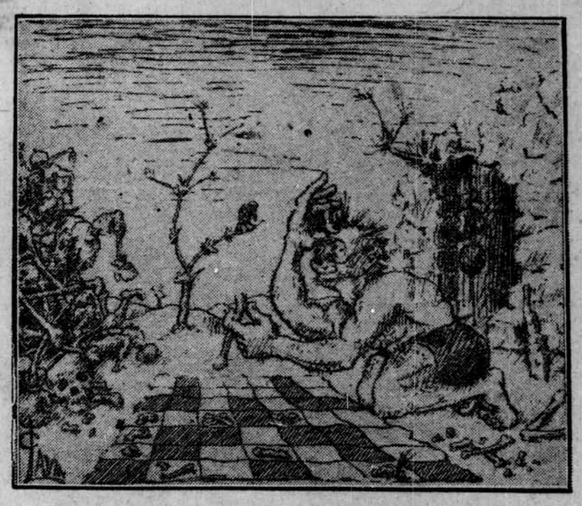
RAMAKRISHNA STUDENTS' HOME.



Press Photo Bureau.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Goschen recently paid a visit to the Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore, Madras. The photo shows their Excellencies seated in the centre of the group of students and staff of the Home, Swami Sharvananda, President of the Home, being on Lady Goschen's left.

"NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN!"



Courtesy:—"All Sports".

Extract from a prehistoric newspaper:—"The latest craze is attracting even some of our most famous sportsmen. Jym miwildobolus, the feather-weight champion passes his leisure hours in making cross bone puzzles with some of his former sparring partners."

IN NATIONAL DRESS.

Courtesy—"The Graphic."

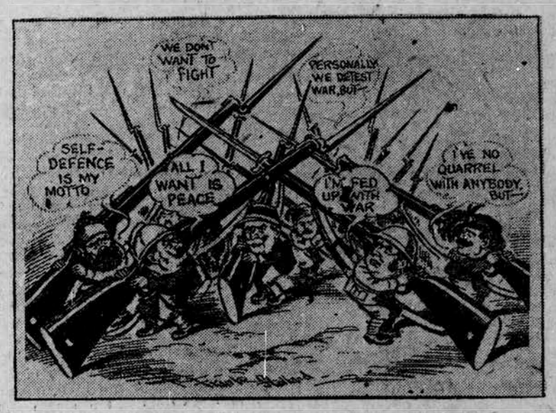
Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain in a national dress presented by the people of Sevilla.

CRYSTAL GAZING.

Courtesy—"Prager Presse."

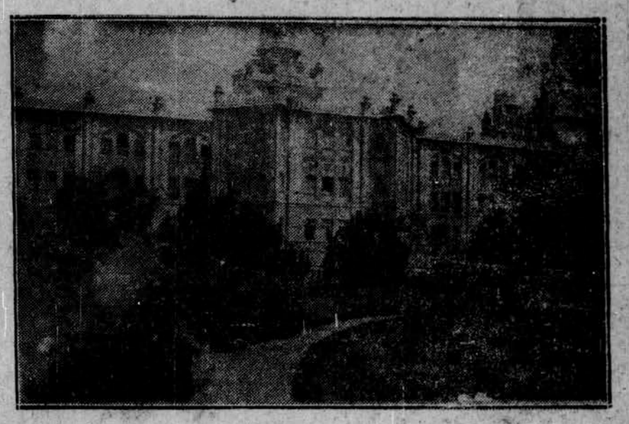
The film-star Antonio Moreno is horrified at seeing himself, the film camera and operator and the country reflected in the crystal.

PEACEMAKERS ALL--AND YET--


WE DON'T WANT TO FIGHT
PERSONALLY WE DETEST WAR, BUT—
SELF-DEFENCE IS MY MOTTO
ALL I WANT IS PEACE
I'M FED UP WITH WAR
I'VE NO QUARREL WITH ANYBODY, BUT—

Courtesy—"Reynolds's News."

OSMANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.



The Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad (Deccan), built at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs. It is being furnished now and is expected to be ready for occupation very shortly.

ON WAY TO CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper and oblige? It will I hope serve as a sort of warning and guidance to Indian travellers visiting Ceylon Pearl fishery or 'Sholab' as they call it.

These days the Ceylon Government have been almost every day selling by auction lacs of oysters at Marichchukadde the pearl town of Ceylon which attracts thousands of visitors, merchants and prospectors who come down here from different parts of India. There are three routes for the Indian visitors to this place. The first one is from Pamban which situates on the Palk Straits between Mandapam and Dhanushkodi. The distance from Pamban to Marichchukadde is 65 miles about and the sailing vessels are plying between Pamban and Marichchukadde. Second route is Via Manaar. In this case one has to go by rail as far as Dhanushkodi and thence there is a daily boat mail service carrying passengers to Talaimanaar which is about a couple of hours journey. From Talaimanaar one has to travel by the Ceylon Government train to Manaar (about an hour's run) which is called Kotte Manaar. Here the passengers take rest overnight and the following morning they get a steamer to Marichchukadde (about four hours' voyage in the gulf of Manaar) which is 30 miles about from Manaar. This is a rather circuitous way entailing three transhipments. The third route is via Colombo. This necessitates one night's travelling by rail from Manaar to Colombo; and from Colombo the passengers embark on available boats and sail to Marichchukadde. This is much more circuitous and expensive. It can thus be seen from above that for Indian travellers the first route via Pamban is the only convenient and nearest one. But it is to be regretted that the Ceylon Government have not arranged any steamer service between Pamban and Marichchukadde. Not only that but the available sailing vessel service is very inconvenient and inefficient. I write this from my own personal experience:—

I got down at Pamban on the afternoon of 16th March 1925. On the station I found the Ceylon Steamship Co's people present hunting out passengers for Marichchukadde. I was told by them that the Company's launch was ready at the shore to carry passengers and it would sail at 6 p.m. the same day. On inquiring further I was told the ship would reach Marichchukadde next day morning. I had some more passengers along with me. We all walked to the shore guided by the ship's people. There were about 45 more passengers at the shore which included four Hindu Pearl merchant friends from Bombay. The Ceylon Steamship Company issued to us tickets at the rate of Rs. 6 each. One steam launch and several sailing ship were in demonstration alongside the shore. We underwent medical examination and were asked to go hurriedly on board the vessel. Passengers were loaded in small boats which rowed us to the ship. To the surprise of all, we were taken on board a sailing vessel named "Mahomed Shahul Hamid." We were in all 55 passengers about. We told this is not the steam launch; in reply we were told it would be attached to the ship which we could not believe. We found ourselves deceived. Again to our second surprise one hour after embarkment we were told the ship would not sail that day as the Port Officer's people had not arrived to give the permit. The ship's people knew this beforehand but for fear of losing the passengers in hand and besides they were expecting some more next morning, they did not give out the truth. We were very much annoyed at this unwarranted conduct of the ship's people because if they had told us the truth we would have remained on land overnight and with sufficient provisions embarked the next morning. Next day i.e. on 11th March at 9 a.m. the Port Officer's people came to the ship counted the passengers and gave the necessary permit. It was an old and rotten ship and it was a wonder how the authorities had passed it for plying. At 10 a.m. the sails were hoisted and the ship commenced sailing without the assistance of any steam launch whatever.' But as the wind was not favourable, the ship after about two hours' sailing recorded a meagre progress of a couple of miles only. And the crew then lowered sailing mantles cast an anchor and halted awaiting favourable winds to resume the journey. In the meantime they busied themselves with the work of cooking their food and eating. After about two hours, the sails and anchor were again raised and the ship continued moving onward. At evening we had a stormy weather which caused violent tumblings to the ship and the passengers felt very much ruffled thereby. We were told we would surely reach the destination next day morning. But next morning the 12th March we found that we had come only about half the way. Provisions with almost all the passengers were exhausted as none was given an idea of such a prolonged journey. In the afternoon at about 5 p.m. we met a very stormy weather accompanied by heavy rains. Within half-an-hour the storm reached its climax and the crew began to take down the sails but owing to their negligence they were not quick enough in their work. Hardly had they lowered the sails from one mast, when the ship was violently tossed by the tempestuous winds forcing the remaining sails along with their high mast poles down towards the sea. This rendered the ship quite sidewise. Now all passengers were panic-stricken and muttering their prayers with tears. The crew became helpless. To us death appeared very near as only one minute more and the ship would have capsized. Now no human power could avert from us the imminent mishap in sight. But it is only in the state of utter hopelessness when all human powers fail that the Almighty's help comes in. And just at this critical juncture our prayers were heard by God and divine assistance was rendered to us in the shape of breaking the heavy mast poles from their very keel and throwing them along with their sails into the sea. This caused the ship to turn in its proper position. Now the ship was disabled from sailing but the horrified passengers with gratefulness to God heaved a sigh of relief at knowing that the ship would not be drowned now. The rain and storm however were not over. The crew then anchored the ship and without caring for the passengers occupied themselves with the work of cutting the riggings of the ship and endeavouring to collect broken poles and sails from the sea. But it was evening and darkness spread all over preventing crewe from doing any further work. There was only one lantern with the ship which was meant to be used in the cooking room of the crew. We passed the whole night in rains, storm and darkness, fasting the whole day and night. Next morning on the 13th March we saw some fishing boats shooting forth at long distances. We asked the head of the ship to raise the danger flag so that some boats could perceive us in distress and come to our assistance but the ship had none of it. We collected some black mantles from the passengers, prepared a danger flag and raised it and in course of about an hour two fishing boats appeared rapidly darting towards us and soon arrived within the audible distance from the ship. They soon got acquainted with the calamitous occurrence and told us they would convey the news to the shore in order that a steam launch may be sent to our assistance. We were 15 miles away from the shore. No passenger had any provision. All looked hungry and haggard though happy that their lives were saved. Fortunately at about 3-0 p.m one fishing boat arrived with a message that a steam launch has already left the shore and would soon arrive. At 3-30 p.m. the Government steam launch 'Thelma' arrived and towed us to the shore. Thus at evening we landed at Marichchukadde the pearl town of Ceylon.

When we come to this place, we feel we are the guests of the Ceylon Government who make all sorts of temporary arrangements for our camping at this uninhabitable place rather we are the paying guests from whom Government earn lacs of rupees by selling oysters to them. The Government earnings are clear and safe whereas our earnings depend more or less on luck or chance. And while undergoing hardships of travelling from different parts of India we come down here to join the season, is it not very unhospitable and unkind of the Ceylon Government not to greet us with the courtesy of giving us the facility of a temporary steamboat service from Pamban to Marichchukadde as we enter the doorway of Ceylon? Until the Government arrange a steamship service between Pamban and Marichchukadde I would advise Bombay merchants to avoid Pamban route and arrive here via Manaar which though somewhat circuitous and a little more expensive, is a safer route.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL H. M. ABRAHANI.

March 16.
12 Main Road,
Moti Bazar,
Marichchukadde,
Ceylon Pearl Fishery.

A HARD CASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I sent my admission form on 24th March to appear for the first M.C.P. & S. Examination to the Secretary College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, through the Principal National Medical College, Bombay. It has been rejected without any reason. According to the regulations I have passed the subjects of preliminary examination in general education and put two years of professional study in physics, chemistry and biology. I have sent the application to reconsider my case but the College authorities have not received any reply.

I want to appeal to all the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to do justice to a student who is losing two years and has come here from the Punjab spending much money on his education.

The case should be considered immediately as the examination begins on 6th April.—Yours, etc.

ISHAR SINGH SIDDHU.
III Year Class, National Medical College, Bombay.

March 31.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN BELGAUM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Belgaum is well-known for its cool weather in summer; moreover, it is a great culture-centre and the meeting ground of both the Marathi and Karnataki peoples. Its political and national prestige has been augmented owing to its being a venue of the last Congress. Even the literature conference will be held there before long. It is a suitable place for the Peoples' Education through the Summer Lecture series on the pattern of the Poona 'Vasant-Vyakhyan-mala.' Will Mr. G. M. Deshpande and other Belgaum leaders and workers set to start one commencing from this year?—Yours, etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS.

March 3.

THE SALT TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Surely we live in strange times! Men who hitherto never failed to pose as the chosen leaders of the people of India are now seen to be even more anxious for the welfare of the Government than that of the people. These amiable gentlemen have somehow convinced themselves of the absolute necessity of the 'King's Government' being carried on even at the cost of the poor and half-starving masses of this country.

Take for example the vote of the Assembly on the egregious proposal to retain the Salt Tax at Re. 1-4 per maund. What do we find? We find that men like Mr. Jinnah, Babu Bipin Chandra Pal, the erstwhile leader of Nationalist Bengal, Divan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao and Sir Hari Singh Gour cast their votes on the side of the Government.

I really wonder what was passing in the minds of these worthies when they voted for the Government on the aforesaid occasion. Did they think that if they did not lend their cordial support to the Government on that occasion, the "King's Government" would stop from functioning and that Red Ruin would stare at the fair face of India? If such, indeed, was their idea, one cannot but laugh at the vanity of these gentlemen. What Pandit Motilal said of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas on another occasion is also equally applicable to these persons. They seem to have been "weighed down with a responsibility not their own"!

That the tax on Salt is an unmixed evil I think there can be no two opinions. That it tells heavily upon the poor people of this country is a truth which is patent to all right-thinking people. Our Bombay Muslim leader, Mr. Jinnah, will not deny this I suppose unless, of course, he has ceased to be his former self.

I still cannot believe that Mr. Jinnah has lost all his former independence and virility. Why then did he of all men in the world, vote for the retention of the hateful tax at Re. 1-4? What calamity did Mr. Jinnah think would have fallen upon the poor people of this country if the tax had been reduced to Re. 1 per maund?

Mr. Jinnah's great ambition in life is, so we have been told by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, to become the Muslim Gokhale. If this is true, Mr. Jinnah ought to have acted, even as Gokhale would have acted had he been happily alive now. It would be a cruel libel on the sacred memory of the great departed patriot to say that he would have opposed the reduction of the Salt Tax from Re. 1-4 to Re. 1 per maund. Nay, Gokhale would have said, 'Even Re. 1 is too much. Let us have it at As. 12 this year and reduce it by As. 4 every year in the future, so that we shall get rid of this monstrous evil in three years' time.' That is what Gokhale would have said, had he been alive now. But Mr. Jinnah who claims to be his *chela*, acts otherwise. For the *chela*, even more than his *Guru*, is anxious for the continuance of the "King's Government" in this country. And one of the first requisites of the "King's Government" is an Army maintained at an annual cost of about 60 crores of rupees! And so Mr. Jinnah must put up with that too. He cannot have the former without the latter. For experience has taught the unhappy people of this country that the two are inseparable. Let Mr. Jinnah make his choice.—Yours, etc.,

A VOICE.

"E. D. SASSOON MILLS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the enclosed correspondence with Sir E. Victor Sassoon, Chairman Board of Directors' E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd. and myself about the mill insurance.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

Bohra Bazar Street, Fort.
Bombay, April 2.

To,

23rd March 1925.

Sir E. Victor Sassoon, Bart.
Chairman, Board of Directors of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sir,

You remember(Sir, that I had put the following questions to you, in the fifth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders held on the 10th March 1925, when you had presided. I shall be highly obliged if you will confirm the reply given by you and hope, you will put my letter before your Board of Directors' next meeting for considering the placing of the fire insurance of your Co's insurance as promised by you in the meeting.

QUESTIONS.

1. How much Insurance is placed with Indian Insurance Cos? If not why?
2. Are E. D. Sassoon Co's Agent for several Insurance Cos? If so is Insurance placed with them?
3. Is any re-Insurance given to any Indian Insurance Cos? If not why?
4. Do the Agents desire to place at least some insurance with Indian Insurance Cos in future?

REPLIES.

1. No Insurance is placed with any Indian Insurance Cos.
2. E. D. Sassoon and Co. are Agents for several Insurance Cos. All Insurance is placed through them.
3. No Re-Insurance is given to any Indian Insurance Cos.
4. Your Directors' Board will consider to place some Insurance with Indian Insurance Cos. in future.

With best regard.

I beg to remain.
Sir,
Your Most obedient servant,
(Sd.) JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY.

E. D. Sassoon & Co. Limited.
Merchants & Bankers.
E. D. Sassoon Building,
Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.
Bombay, 27th March 1925.

J. G. Nensey, Esqr.,
Ratan Villa,
Matunga, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 23rd March the following is the information that you require.

E. D. Sassoon and Co. have been for many years past restricted to dealing in Insurance in Fire to the Atlas Company for whom they are Agents.

In accordance with the usual procedure all the Mill Insurance is placed through E. D. Sassoon and Co., and therefore to the Atlas Company.

In consequence therefore no Insurance is placed with Indian Insurance Companies.

However reinsurance is given to the extent of about 10 per cent. to an Indian Insurance Company.

It will be suggested to the Atlas Company that they should as far as possible meet the view of Share Holders in giving out the reinsurances so that suitable Indian Cos. get their shares, but it must be quite understood that as far as the direct Insurance is concerned, this will continue to be placed with the Atlas Co. through ourselves.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. VICTOR SASSOON.

FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

A fire broke out at about 9-30 to-night in the corners of Dhuramtollah and Grant Street where a store of films, spirits and groceries belonging to Messrs. Madan Theatre Films and Cinema Company caught fire. The Fire Brigade came to the spot almost immediately, and at the time of wiring the fire is still smouldering. Two buildings were badly damaged. The roads between the Esplanade and Chandni have been closed to traffic, and are being patrolled by police. The inmates of the buildings deserted their quarters in time and so far as it is known there is no loss of life.—A.P.

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